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R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
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LOCAL NOTICES.

Step Into
The parlor as you pass and see the latest styles of hats, 22 Fifth avenue.

Hance Brothers & White's
(Successors to Hance, Griffith & Co.)
Standard
Medicinal Fluid Extracts,
Medicinal Granules, and
Sugar Coated Pills.
A full line for sale at the agency, McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. Special discount to the trade. Send for catalogue.

J. D. Ramaley's
Hat parlor is at 22 Fifth avenue, where you will find the latest styles of hats and caps. Call and examine them.

Don't Forget
That the place to purchase all genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines and Perfumery, at the lowest cash prices, is at Joseph Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Buy Your Hats at J. D. Ramaley's
Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue, near Market street.

Decidedly Cool.
Those "cucumber" hats. A new supply at the hat parlor.

Dutcher's Dead Shot
For Bed-Bugs,
Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Call and See
Our large assortment of Cloth Hats at Ramaley's Hat Parlor.

White Rough and Ready Straws
At the Parlor.

Positive Sale of Fine Furniture, Carpets and Household Goods.
On to-morrow (Thursday), at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth avenue, will be sold without reserve one of the finest assortments of furniture offered this season, embracing almost every article necessary for parlor, diningroom and chamber furnishments. For specification see advertisement. H. B. Smith son & Co.

Prepare for the Hot
Season by getting a light hat at Ramaley's hat parlor. All styles and cheap.

Pure White Lead and Oils
Can be purchased cheaper at McClarran & McKennan's from Storm, than at any other place in the city. Remember the place, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. tf

More Plum Padding Hats
At the Parlor.

A New Supply
Of those fine Silk Hats for $5 00, at the Hat Parlor, 22 Fifth avenue. A brush with every hat.

Dr. R. A. Wilson's Tonic, Cathartic, Anti-Dyspeptic and Headache Pills
Are the most reliable and useful Pill for what they are recommended for before the public. They cure Dyspepsia, Headache, Inebriety, Sour Stomach, Stomach Sickness, Costiveness, &c., &c. R. L. Fahnestock & Co., Sole Proprietors, No. 85 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. w*

Men's Broadway Hats
At the Parlor.

Arriving.
The newest and latest styles of straw goods at Ramaley's Hat Parlor.

For Sale or Rent.
A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. tf

New Goods.
Just received a new lot of men and boys' hats at the Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue.

Notice to the River Trade.
No boat or vessel should leave her wharf unsupplied with a stock of DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER. It is the only pure and reliable article of the kind in the market for making light, nutritious rolls, muffins, &c. Always ready, and the most economical, as one pound will last longer than two of any other in use. For sale in packages to suit by grocers generally. MWF

Call and See the Back of Your Neck,
At Ramaley's Hat Parlor, 21 Fifth avenue.

The Public at Large
Will appreciate the great benefit derived by the important reduction in price of Hoff's Malt Extract, already so favorably known throughout the United States as a delicious preparation serves as an excellent strengthening beverage, a delightful tonic, and a pleasant remedy for disorders of the throat, chest, lungs and stomach. MWS

Silk Hats.
There are a few of those fine five dollar silk hats left at Ramaley's Hat Parlor.

Trusses, Trusses.
"Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss" radically *cures* Rupture. Never rusts, breaks nor soils. Used in sea bathing. Lightest, cheapest and durability combined. R. L. Fahnestock & Co., Agents. Sold by all Druggists. MWS

Panama Hats
By the thousands at the Parlor.

The Daily Commercial.
BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

Proceedings of the Republican Convention—The Legislative Question.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., May 31, 1869.

The Republican County Convention assembled here to-day and organized by electing S. G. Caughey, Chairman. The townships were called over and the vote for the different candidates counted. J. S. Ratan was nominated for Senator by a majority of seventeen hundred and sixty-five votes. Townsend W. C. Shurlock for Assembly, by a majority of forty; Arthur Shields for Sheriff, by a majority of forty-two over Captain Darragh; Eben Allison for Treasurer, by a majority of nearly four hundred; D. Singleton for Register; J. G. Hazlett for Recorder; Dr. Keating for Commissioner, were nominated and Robert Cooper for Poor House Director by a majority of four votes. A resolution was passed claiming for Beaver county either the Senator or two members of Assembly in authorizing the Legislative Conferees to present the names of Mr. Shurlock and Capt. Barker, the candidates having the highest votes, to the conference, and to give Washington county two Representatives, and nominate Dr. Shurlock, in case the nominee of Beaver county for Senate received the nomination.

Hon. M. S. Quay, Ben. Wilde and Capt. D. Crichlow were appointed Legislative Conferees.

Mr. Weyand was elected Chairman of the County Committee without opposition, and J. B. Harrah, Secretary. The convention was harmonious, and the ticket nominated is a good one. H.

THE ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.

Successful Test at the Westerman Iron Mill, Sharon Pa.

The Sharon, Pa., *Herald* of Friday contains the following account of a test of the Ellershausen process for puddling iron:

This new process of manufacturing iron directly from the ore was tested yesterday, with success, at furnace No. 2 of the Westerman Iron Company. The process consists in the conversion of crude metal, as it runs from the furnace, into wrought iron. At the furnace of the Westerman Iron Company, preparations for trying this new process were made by excavating the floor of one side of the casting house to the depth of three feet and about twenty feet wide by thirty feet long. Upon the floor of this excavation were placed a cast iron turn-table and an engine of twenty horse power; the table revolving on a pivot in the centre of the pit. Around the table and for the purpose of receiving the pulverized ore, which is mixed with the metal, into a reservoir over the turn-table. Upon the rim of the table are a row of cast iron boxes about ten inches wide, twenty inches long and twelve inches deep, with the sides and outside end movable, the latter held in place by clamps. Between the boxes is a wide mouthed spout and over that one end of a runner, the other terminating in a slide notch in the sides. Boxes, spout and runner are all well covered with loam and dried before using. When the furnace is tapped the melted metal follows the runner to the end, falls into the spout and thence into a broad, shallow metal stream into the boxes below; the latter having their bottoms covered with half an inch of pulverized Champlain ore and being slowly revolved by the engine. As soon as the boxes pass from under the runner they are filled with the metal to within two inches of the top. The metal in them is covered with a thin crust of hardened iron ore which runs in a thin stream through a broad spout depending from the runner before spoken of.

In the casting which we witnessed yesterday evening, about five tons were run into the boxes and the table revolved nine or ten times. As the layers of metal and ore are necessarily thin, from passing so rapidly under the spouts mentioned above, they soon chill and then are easily removed by taking off the clamps holding the ends in place and then removing the ends. These cakes, as the size of the boxes would indicate, weigh one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty pounds each, and are about as easily handled as the ordinary pig cast in chills.

We understand that the necessary machinery and changes for manufacturing iron by this new process cost the company about $7,000, and that as soon as practicable the same process will be applied to furnace No. 2. The advantages claimed by this process are, that no matter what the grade of metal the furnace produces the mixing of ore with it makes it good iron; that as it is made into iron, when casting, it needs no puddling; and that it produces much better iron than the old way. It has been calculated by some that the same amount of ore, coal, labor, &c., will produce thirty per cent. more iron and of a better quality than the old way.

English Vital Statistics.

During the year which closed with December last, 796,196 births and 490,677 deaths were registered in England and Wales. Of those born, 406,161 were males, and 389,995 were females; and of the deaths registered, 247,358 were males, and 243,319 were females. The number of marriages was 176,725, so that 353,450 persons assumed the responsibilities of wedded life in the course of the year. The largest portion of marriages took place in the last quarter of the year, when 51,591 were recorded, and the fewest took place in the first quarter, when the number was 36,670. The greatest number of births was registered in the second quarter of the year, and the fewest in the last quarter. The highest rate of mortality was reached in the third quarter, the number of deaths registered having been 130,202 between the first of July and the last day of September, as against 106,984 in the second quarter.

FIRST EDITION.
12 O'CLOCK, M.

The Conventions.

THE RINGS DEFEATED AT ALL POINTS.

Mr. Wilson Badly Beaten.

HE GETS 19 OUT OF 208 VOTES.

The Corruptionists Rebuked.

The "Commercial" Sustained by the People.

A Square Fight and a Complete Victory.

Mr. Erett Invites a Vote and Gets One.

A First Battle and a Great Triumph.

The Legislative, Judicial and County Conventions, appointed by the Executive Committee, were held yesterday, and were largely attended, every district in the county being fully represented. Below will be found a full report of the proceedings of each Convention:

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Convention met at the Court House, and was called to order by Colonel John H. Stewart, Secretary of the County Executive Committee.

Dr. W. J. Gilmore nominated Thomas M. Marshall as Temporary Chairman, and he was unanimously elected.

Mr. Marshall on taking the chair, stated that the position was one of neither novelty nor honor to him, and he accepted it because the Convention so desired.

Colonel J. H. Stewart, H. W. Mackey, Thos. M. Bayne and Richard Fife were appointed Temporary Secretaries.

The credentials of delegates were then called for, and the following gentlemen were admitted to seats.

PITTSBURGH.

1st ward—G. W. Coffin, Thomas Ross.
2d ward—Thos. Sterrett, S. Bigelow.
3d ward—R. W. Mackey, John T. Brown.
4th ward—Jas. Lang, Jas. Lilley.
5th ward—W. J. Gilmore, Andrew Sims.
6th ward—J. D. Evans, Jacob Kebbler.
7th ward—S. H. Gilfillan, Jacob Schorebreak.
8th ward—Wm. H. Glenn, James Moore.
9th ward—John Thompson, Chas. Kirsch.
10th ward—Contested.
11th ward—Lewis Duncan, J. B. Crawford.
12th ward—Contested.
13th ward—Contested.
14th ward—Contested, ——Llewellyn.
15th ward—Contested.
16th—S. McClurg, Jos. Grisser.
17th—Joseph Mitchell, Chas. North.
18th—D. Jones, J. L. Forsaith.
20th—J. S. Berlin, Jas. Swart.
20th—D. Aiken, Jr., John McCall.
21st—Thos. Bigham, Jas. Woodwell.
23d—Alex. Murdoch, Thos. Hartley.
23d—James Watson, W. W. Burchfield.

ALLEGHENY.

1st—Thomas Scandrett, H. M. Long.
2d, 8, R. Geyer, John McDonald.
3d, 14th precinct—Alex. Hobson, Christ. Gelb.
3d, 20 precinct—Caspar Gang, John Stevens
4th, 1st precinct—John Hunter, J. C. Patterson.
4th, 2d precinct—R. M. Blair, S. Stolz.
4th, 4th—Alex. Patterson, Wm. Hagey.
6th, J. H. Grenet, W. F. Trimble.
7th, A. Friend, Jacob Baldauer.
8th. H. F. Eggers, H. Nesmith.

MONONGAHELA.

Etna—E. T. Thomas, R. Oehler.
Elizabeth—John McCune, ——E. Porter.
West Pittsburgh—Eli Sprung, W. F. Kerhelier.
Monongahela—Nathan Brookall, T. Rossiter.
Braddock's Fields—Thomas McVey, M. G. Corey.
Birmingham—1st precinct Charles Evans, J. Eichley.
Birmingham—2d precinct, F. Moul, Jacob Ulrich.
East Birmingham—John Shepherd, Herman Zedel.
Mount Washington—D. B. Ferguson, Jacob Wilbert.
Sharpsburg—J. C. Lewis, Wm. Burns.
McKeesport—C. E. Haller, H. Patterson.
South Pittsburgh—F. Kauff, Isaac Vitchenstals.
West Elizabeth—S. W. H. Lynch, W. Goudin.
Ormsby—R. C. Dalzell, S. Alston.
Tarentum—R. P. McCall, A. Lacey.
Millvale—S. Keller, Edward Coates.
Temperanceville—J. Hall, J. H. Weaver.
Bellevue—A. M. Watson, T. M. Bayne.
Union—N. Maxwell, R. L. Orr.
Plum—J. A. Kuhn, J. C. Patterson.
Penn—M. B. Mitchell, E. Stotler.
Elizabethtown—Samuel Bell, Thomas Riley.
Baldwin—First Precinct, D. O. Williams, Wm. Faulkner.
Baldwin—Second Precinct, S. B. Moore, W. C. Stewart.
Bowe—First Precinct, W. B. Cunningham, W. B. Dunmett.
Bowe—Second Precinct, John McKnight, Jos. Crider.
McCandless—John Guyton, Wm. Wright.
East Deer—A. G. Bishop, John Kennedy.
Upper St. Clair—J. S. Murray, Jr.
North Fayette—Jacob Kramer, L. Hoffman.
Neville—Peter Baker, ——Green.
Ross—First Precinct, H. K. Sample, Wm. Sample, Sr.
Shaler—Second Precinct, R. H. Miller, J. Miller.
Fawn—A. Marvin, H. Nesbit.
Wilkins—John Black, Henry Chalfant.
Patton—T. J. Chalfant, Wm. Cunningham.
Versailles—First Precinct, J. S. Stewart, Thos. Parker.
Versailles—Second Precinct, R. S. Baldridge, J. Addison.
Charliers—W. H. Clark, Robt. Hodgson.
Findley—J. R. Byers, S. Elliott.
Ohio—First Precinct, H. Wolff, J. C. Morrow.
Ohio—Second Precinct.
Reserve—John Voegtly, Wm. H. Stimple.
Snowden—T. Wadsworth, John Wilson.
Pine—Dr. Logan, Fairfield.
West Deer—J. McClelland, J. H. Crane.
Indiana—D. Bonthast, A. Grenet.
Elizabeth—Vankirk and Bailey.
Lower St. Clair—J. Wilhem, Geo. Walter.
South Fayette—G. Y. Coulter, John Collins.
Sewickley—W. H. Seaman, S. Sarver.
Crescent—John Hamilton, Hugh McCoy.
McCandless—Thomas M. Marshall, A. G. Harrington.
Richland—Wm. Dickey, S. B. Allison.
Union—R. White, W. F. Crouch.
Hampton—John Walace, Alex. Speer.
Scott, first Precinct—E. H. Fife, B. B. McDowell.
Scott, Second Precinct—J. McDonough, J. H. Dowell.
Marshall—Geo. Neely, Thos. Simmons.
Harrison—Jos. Creswell, Robt. Euwer.
Forward—W. Devore, E. Gardiner.
Lincoln—H. G. Edmundson, John W. Patterson.

The Chairman then announced that a permanent organization would be next in order. Mr. Kerr moved that Henry Chairman and Secretaries were unanimously chosen as permanent officers.

Mr. Geyer moved the appointment of a Committee on Contested Seats. Adopted, and Messrs. S. H. Geyer, W. J. Gilmore, E. M. Coates and A. M. Watson appointed said committee.

The Chairman suggested the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, to confer with *similar committees to be appointed by the* Legislative and Judicial conventions. He stated that it was important that they should have concert of action and harmony of sentiment in this matter, and the suggestion was had been agreed upon.

Mr. Long moved the appointment of a committee of three on resolutions, which was agreed to, and the chair appointed Messrs. D. M. Long, G. H. Thomas and Frank Bailey.

On motion of David Aiken, Jr., the Convention then proceeded to make a list of the names of candidates to be balloted for, which, on being completed, was read by the Chair, and Mr. Geyer moved that the voting be done in the usual manner, by marking.

Several delegates favored voting by ballot, and an amendment to that effect was offered, but the amendment was lost and the original motion carried by a large majority.

The twelve o'clock the Convention took a recess for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was at one o'clock, and was called to order by the Chairman.

S. H. Geyer, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on contested seats, reported as follows:

The following delegates are entitled to seats in the Convention:

Tenth Ward—David Thompson, William Mulvey.
Twelfth Ward—James Lewis, Samuel Mitchell.
Thirteenth Ward—James M. Hunter, W. S. Smith—no contenders appearing.
Fifteenth Ward—George Garrison, John Hoar.

The report was unanimously adopted.

NOMINATION FOR TREASURER.

Mr. Aiken now moved the nomination, by acclamation, of Major Joseph H. Denniston for County Treasurer—there being no opposition. The motion was unanimously adopted.

WITHDRAWALS.

The Chairman announced that he had authority to withdraw the name of Frank Duff as a candidate for Sheriff.

Mr. Ramaley withdrew the name of Wm. G. Stubbs, candidate for Sheriff.

Mr. Homan withdrew the name of Henry Eaton, candidate for Sheriff.

Mr. Patterson withdrew the name of B. A. Sampson as a candidate for Recorder.

NOMINATION FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

There being no opposition to the nomination of Abdiel McClure as a candidate for Director of the Poor, he was placed upon the ticket by acclamation.

THE BALLOTING.

The convention then proceeded to nominate, by marking, for the remaining offices. The first ballot occupied over an hour and a half, and was announced at three o'clock, as follows:

SHERIFF.

	1st Ballot.
Hugh S. Fleming	113
John A. Watson	21
Joseph Lowe	34
John H. Hare	39
Wm. G. Stubbs	withdrawn.
Frank Duff	withdrawn.
Wm. A. Herron	19
Henry Eaton	withdrawn.

Mr. Fleming was declared duly nominated, the announcement being hailed with applause.

CLERK OF COURTS.

Joseph Browne	134
John G. Brown	73

Mr. Joseph Browne was declared nominated, amid the cheers of his friends.

RECORDER.

Thomas H. Hunter	135
Augustus Beckert	67
Hugh McMasters	12
Henry Snively	14
H. B. Wightman	17
B. A. Sampson	withdrawn.

Thomas H. Hunter was announced as the next Recorder.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Joseph F. Denniston—nominated by acclamation.

REGISTER.

Joseph H. Gray	138
John Keil, Jr	68

Joseph H. Gray was declared nominated.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

Alexander Hilands	135
John M. Larimer	72

Mr. Hilands was duly nominated.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

A. McClure—nominated by acclamation.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

	1st Ballot.
C. B. Bostwick	55
Joseph Irwin	22
George Hamilton	10
Joseph Dilworth	59
Robert Cunningham	21
E. O. Williams	4
Wm. Bailey	3

There being no choice for Commissioner, a second ballot was declared in order.

A motion was made to declare Joseph Dilworth the candidate for Commissioner by acclamation, but was not agreed to.

COMMISSIONER—SECOND BALLOT.

A second ballot was then had, and resulted as follows:

C. B. Bostwick	98
Joseph Irwin	18
George Hamilton	3
Joseph Dilworth	92

Robert Cunningham, withdrawn.
Wm. Bailey, withdrawn.
E. O. Williams, withdrawn.

On motion, Mr. Bostwick was then nominated by acclamation, and the ticket was completed.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Long, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the report of the committee, which was read by Col. J. H. Stewart, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Republican voters of Allegheny county reaffirm with feelings of just pride the inauguration of sound political principles, and the already decisive illustration of a national policy, of wise statesmanship, of pure integrity, of a capable efficiency and a patriotic devotion to the highest and truest interests of our once more united people, under the administration of President Grant. They point with well as in maintaining abroad the national rights and honor before all the powers of the earth.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the Reconstruction policy which has been framed by the Union Congresses, and which has at last found a faithful and active executive in President Andrew Johnson, and we earnestly urge upon the Forty first Congress the imperative necessity of immediate legislation in the case of the people of Georgia as shall symmetrically reflect the National purpose to secure to them and finally healing the last open wound of all those which a sanguinary rebellion inflicted upon the country.

Resolved, That we welcome the XVth Article, inscribed as the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States, to the full and needful acknowledgment of the *Republican* as well as of universal and primitive laws, in the full possession of all natural and political rights, and in accordance with a truly Republican theory of Government.

Resolved, That we recommend to our Senators and Representatives in the Legislature of the State of all the no-longer-needful restrictions upon the political rights of our chastened and repentant fellow-citizens brethren, dwelling in this clement and wise policy, as we do, an influential means for the speedy and extinguishment of any still lingering traces of a past unhappy discord.

Resolved, That we maintain the just claims of every American citizen to the full political power that we uphold our honorable duty to discharge faithfully the trust reposed in us, and that we, also, avow our strengthened confidence in its early and conviction that we demand a strict adherence to the principle of equal taxation of property by the Republican Government has successfully inaugurated, and that we press against the folly of the short-sighted public faith for any new form of indebtedness, direct or indirect, by State, county or municipal loan or other powers, or of domestic subsidy to corporate or individual enterprise, as a violation of the principle of a true Republican policy, or with the proper satisfaction of the resolute will of the people upon the resources of the American people.

Resolved, That thanks are due to the National Government, in that it has done so much to relieve the burdens of the *American Labor*, and that we urge upon Congress and the Executive the duty of the speedy and equitable relief from all unnecessary taxation, for an adequate provision for the support of the Army and Navy, for the defense and unimpaired populations of Europe, and for the hastening on of the day in which should wisely be bent on the broadest development of every American interest, and of the whole country.

Resolved, That we testify to the entire satisfaction with which their constituents of Allegheny county have regarded the course of their Representatives in the Legislature, and that we express the confidence that their patriotic and political intentions, that we congratulate them upon the success which has so far attended their efforts, and that we tender to them the cordial support in upholding and practically enforcing the principles of a sound public policy.

Resolved, That we honor, also, the hearty satisfaction with which we have observed the wise administration of affairs by the officers of the Commonwealth, by His Excellency Governor Geary, by the Legislature, by the Auditor General, by the large reduction of the State indebtedness, in the face of many onerous forms of taxation from the people, and by the faithful and honorable discharge of the duties of the Treasurer, which has quadrupled their prosperity. In the integrity of the Treasurer, by the wisdom which has marked our general legislation, by the economy which has guarded their finances, and in the efficiency of every Executive department of our State government, we recognize a fitting tribute to the virtue of the people of Pennsylvania than honorable to the Republican conductors of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That in behalf of the Republicans of Allegheny county we present the Republicans of the State Convention the name of Henry W. Williams, as our unanimous choice for nomination by that body to the Supreme bench of the commonwealth: that we have watched his career in the District Court with the high personal and professional qualifications which have served to vindicate the choice of his party since,—which were excluded from the popular election of 1867, and which have since been and continue to be illustrated by his judicial course, as exhibited in the Pittsburg Legal Journal, by the concurring testimony of the bench, the bar and the people of Allegheny.

Resolved, That we invoke from all departments of the State government a rigidly economical policy in that policy of *unsparing retrenchment* of all needless expenditure, which has marked the Republican success in the further reduction both of the public indebtedness and of popular burdens, and we protest from our Senators and Representat ves an economy in the management of the State Treasury, which, while not denying the reasonable claims of any rightful depositary, shall not unnecessarily withdraw the people's wealth; and that we avow our determination to hold to the most rigorous account the conduct of the next searching account for the constant rectitude and unswerving fidelity of their official trust.

Resolved, That the selection of our fellow citizen, Hon. H. W. Mackey, Jr., as Chairman of the State Treasurer meets the cordial approval of the Republicans of Allegheny county, and that we regard it as a deserved tribute to his personal worth and ability, and to the fidelity and success with which, throughout the Commonwealth, of the distinguished service of the Republican party, and the interests in behalf of their party and principles.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Allegheny county have neither part nor lot in any vague and indiscriminate denunciation of public men, and whose official records stand open to challenge the specific charges of corruption which their accusers, and that we can justly hold no citizen, whether in or out of office to any other than the rigid test of the public interests or the law until that offense be proved by clear and unquestionable evidence.

Resolved, That we present the nominees of these conventions to our fellow-citizens of Allegheny county as candidates altogether worthy of their suffrages, fitting representatives of the party of the people and as Republican voters, to all legitimate exertions for the election of the entire ticket from top to bottom.

Resolved, That we do hereby approve of the action of the Legislature in the passage of some of the modifications this day introduced into the Republican platform, as tending to the efficiency of the public trust, and that we again refer the subject to the Committee on Legislation, with instructions to report a bill further sub-division of the nominating bodies, and that such bill may be passed at once, owing to their judgment, may be exercised for the advantage of the party and the public interests.

The majority of the delegates had left the hall when the reading of the resolutions commenced, but those who remained unanimously adopted the report.

On motion of Col. Stewart, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Marshall for the ability, fidelity and impartiality with which he discharged his duty as President of the Convention. Adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

Long before the hour of eleven o'clock, the City Hall was filled with delegates, candidates and their friends, anxiously discussing the claims of their respective candidates for the Legislature. There were many candidates for the House of Representatives that it was impossible to estimate the strength of any individual, and everything was consequently in glorious uncertainty. The Senatorial question, it was pretty generally conceded, had been determined by the people on Saturday.

At eleven o'clock, Benj. Gross called the Convention to order, stating that he had been *directed* by Mr. Egbert, Chairman of the County Committee, to do so, that gentleman being unable to be present at three Conventions in this month.

On motion of Alderman Butler, Mr. Gross, of Braddock's borough, was chosen permanent President, by acclamation.

Mr. Long, G. H. Thomas and Frank Bailey were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of David Aiken, Jr., the Convention then proceeded to make a list of the names of candidates to be balloted for, which, on being completed, was read by the Chair.

Mr. Geyer moved that the voting be done in the usual manner, by marking.

Several delegates favored voting by ballot, and an amendment to that effect was offered, but the amendment was lost and the original motion carried by a large majority.

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Mr. Patterson withdrew the name of B. A. Sampson as a candidate for Recorder.

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CLERK OF COURTS.

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RECORDER.

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Augustus Beckert	67
Hugh McMasters	12
Henry Snively	14
H. B. Wightman	17
B. A. Sampson	withdrawn.

Thomas H. Hunter was announced as the next Recorder.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Joseph F. Denniston—nominated by acclamation.

REGISTER.

Joseph H. Gray	138
John Keil, Jr	68

Joseph H. Gray was declared nominated.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

Alexander Hilands	135
John M. Larimer	72

Mr. Hilands was duly nominated.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

A. McClure—nominated by acclamation.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

	1st Ballot.
C. B. Bostwick	55
Joseph Irwin	22
George Hamilton	10
Joseph Dilworth	59
Robert Cunningham	21
E. O. Williams	4
Wm. Bailey	3

There being no choice for Commissioner, a second ballot was declared in order.

A motion was made to declare Joseph Dilworth the candidate for Commissioner by acclamation, but was not agreed to.

COMMISSIONER—SECOND BALLOT.

A second ballot was then had, and resulted as follows:

C. B. Bostwick	98
Joseph Irwin	18
George Hamilton	3
Joseph Dilworth	92

Robert Cunningham, withdrawn.
Wm. Bailey, withdrawn.
E. O. Williams, withdrawn.

On motion, Mr. Bostwick was then nominated by acclamation, and the ticket was completed.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Long, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the report of the committee, which was read by Col. J. H. Stewart, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Republican voters of Allegheny county recognize with feelings of just pride the inauguration of sound political principles, and the already decisive illustration of a national policy, of wise statesmanship, of pure integrity, of a capable efficiency and a patriotic devotion to the highest and truest interests of our once more united people, under the administration of President Grant. They point with well as in maintaining abroad the national rights and honor before all the powers of the earth.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the Reconstruction policy which has been framed by the Union Congresses, and which has at last found a faithful and active executive in President Andrew Johnson, and we earnestly urge upon the Forty first Congress the imperative necessity of immediate legislation in the case of the people of Georgia as shall symmetrically reflect the National purpose to secure to them and finally healing the last open wound of all those which a sanguinary rebellion inflicted upon the country.

Resolved, That we welcome the XVth Article, inscribed as the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States, to the full and needful acknowledgment of the *Republican* as well as of universal and primitive laws, in the full possession of all natural and political rights, and in accordance with a truly Republican theory of Government.

Resolved, That we recommend to our Senators and Representatives in the Legislature of the State of all the no-longer-needful restrictions upon the political rights of our chastened and repentant fellow-citizens brethren, dwelling in this clement and wise policy, as we do, an influential means for the speedy and extinguishment of any still lingering traces of a past unhappy discord.

Resolved, That we maintain the just claims of every American citizen to the full political power that we uphold our honorable duty to discharge faithfully the trust reposed in us, and that we, also, avow our strengthened confidence in its early and conviction that we demand a strict adherence to the principle of equal taxation of property by the Republican Government has successfully inaugurated, and that we press against the folly of the short-sighted public faith for any new form of indebtedness, direct or indirect, by State, county or municipal loan or other powers, or of domestic subsidy to corporate or individual enterprise, as a violation of the principle of a true Republican policy, or with the proper satisfaction of the resolute will of the people upon the resources of the American people.

Resolved, That thanks are due to the National Government, in that it has done so much to relieve the burdens of the *American Labor*, and that we urge upon Congress and the Executive the duty of the speedy and equitable relief from all unnecessary taxation, for an adequate provision for the support of the Army and Navy, for the defense and unimpaired populations of Europe, and for the hastening on of the day in which should wisely be bent on the broadest development of every American interest, and of the whole country.

Resolved, That we testify to the entire satisfaction with which their constituents of Allegheny county have regarded the course of their Representatives in the Legislature, and that we express the confidence that their patriotic and political intentions, that we congratulate them upon the success which has so far attended their efforts, and that we tender to them the cordial support in upholding and practically enforcing the principles of a sound public policy.

Resolved, That we honor, also, the hearty satisfaction with which we have observed the wise administration of affairs by the officers of the Commonwealth by His Excellency Governor Geary, by the Legislature, by the Auditor General, by the large reduction of the State indebtedness, in the face of many onerous forms of taxation from the people, and by the faithful and honorable discharge of the duties of the Treasurer, which has quadrupled their prosperity. In the integrity of the Treasurer, by the wisdom which has marked our general legislation, by the economy which has guarded their finances, and in the efficiency of every Executive department of our State government, we recognize a fitting tribute to the virtue of the people of Pennsylvania than honorable to the Republican conductors of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That in behalf of the Republicans of Allegheny county we present the Republicans of the State Convention the name of Henry W. Williams, as our unanimous choice for nomination by that body to the Supreme bench of the commonwealth: that we have watched his career in the District Court with the high personal and professional qualifications which have served to vindicate the choice of his party since,—which were excluded from the popular election of 1867, and which have since been and continue to be illustrated by his judicial course, as exhibited in the Pittsburg Legal Journal, by the concurring testimony of the bench, the bar and the people of Allegheny.

Resolved, That we invoke from all departments of the State government a rigidly economical policy, in that policy of *unsparing retrenchment* of all needless expenditure, which has marked the Republican success in the further reduction both of the public indebtedness and of popular burdens, and we protest from our Senators and Representat ves an economy in the management of the State Treasury, which, while not denying the reasonable claims of any rightful depositary, shall not unnecessarily withdraw the people's wealth; and that we avow our determination to hold to the most rigorous account the conduct of the next searching account for the constant rectitude and unswerving fidelity of their official trust.

Resolved, That the selection of our fellow citizen, Hon. H. W. Mackey, Jr., as Chairman of the State Treasurer meets the cordial approval of the Republicans of Allegheny county, and that we regard it as a deserved tribute to his personal worth and ability, and to the fidelity and success with which, throughout the Commonwealth, of the distinguished service of the Republican party, and the interests in behalf of their party and principles.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Allegheny county have neither part nor lot in any vague and indiscriminate denunciation of public men, and whose official records stand open to challenge the specific charges of corruption which their accusers, and that we can justly hold no citizen, whether in or out of office to any other than the rigid test of the public interests or the law until that offense be proved by clear and unquestionable evidence.

Resolved, That we present the nominees of these conventions to our fellow-citizens of Allegheny county as candidates altogether worthy of their suffrages, fitting representatives of the party of the people and as Republican voters, to all legitimate exertions for the election of the entire ticket from top to bottom.

Resolved, That we do hereby approve of the action of the Legislature in the passage of some of the modifications this day introduced into the Republican platform, as tending to the efficiency of the public trust, and that we again refer the subject to the Committee on Legislation, with instructions to report a bill further sub-division of the nominating bodies, and that such bill may be passed at once, owing to their judgment, may be exercised for the advantage of the party and the public interests.

The majority of the delegates had left the hall when the reading of the resolutions commenced, but those who remained unanimously adopted the report.

On motion of Col. Stewart, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Marshall for the ability, fidelity and impartiality with which he discharged his duty as President of the Convention. Adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

Long before the hour of eleven o'clock, the City Hall was filled with delegates, candidates and their friends, anxiously discussing the claims of their respective candidates for the Legislature. There were many candidates for the House of Representatives that it was impossible to estimate the strength of any individual, and everything was consequently in glorious uncertainty. The Senatorial question, it was pretty generally conceded, had been determined by the people on Saturday.

At eleven o'clock, Benj. Gross called the Convention to order, stating that he had been *directed* by Mr. Egbert, Chairman of the County Committee, to do so, that gentleman being unable to be present at three Conventions in this month.

On motion of Alderman Butler, Mr. Gross, of Braddock's borough, was chosen permanent President, by acclamation.

Mr. Long, G. H. Thomas and Frank Bailey were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of David Aiken, Jr., the Convention then proceeded to make a list of the names of candidates to be balloted for, which, on being completed, was read by the Chair.

Mr. Geyer moved that

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1869.

THE CONVENTIONS AND THE TICKET.

The delegates to the several Republican nominating conventions met yesterday at their repective places, and, impressed with the importance of carrying into effect the demands of the people for the selection of men of integrity and ability for the several offices, and especially for the choice of such candidates for the Legislature as should secure an honest and economical appropriation of the public funds, have given us such a ticket as will command the cordial and united support of the Republican masses. While the Legislative ticket is not altogether what the more exacting would have had it, it is such a decided improvement over the last delegation, so vastly superior to that which was "set-up" by a few men who essay to manage the party to advance their selfish ends, and in framing it the Convention administered such a decided rebuke to the corruptionists, that we congratulate the Republicans of the county on its nomination, and shall use every honorable means in our power to secure its election. It is exceedingly gratifying to know that our efforts in favor of retrenchment and reform, and against all combinations formed in the interest of individuals and cliques, have met with such signal success. The people are now keenly alive to the necessity of holding their public servants to a strict accountability for their official acts; and although it required an effort on their part to disarrange the plans and break the fetters of those who would bind them to dead weights, they have happily succeeded, and taught the plotters that, however they may have managed political affairs in the past, they are not to be trusted as leaders in the future. The action of yesterday is significant. The people have plainly indicated their determination to institute a more rigid scrutiny into the character and conduct of their public servants, and place the seal of disapprobation upon all who have been tried and found wanting. This is just as we would have it—and while we have not a word to say other than commendatory of those who constitute the ticket, we would admonish them, one and all, to so shape their course, in the discharge of every duty, that they shall receive the indorsement of their constituents and the approval of their own consciences. Let us hope that the work of purification, so auspiciously begun, will be carried forward until every vestige of malfeasance and every suspicion of corruption will vanish from the minds of the people. We speak thus frankly because we shall, in the future as in the past, honestly condemn the wrong and uphold the right, without regard to individuals or the party to which they belong.

The nomination of Hon. JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, for Judge of the District Court, and General F. A. COLLIER for Judge of the Common Pleas, was a foregone conclusion, and both gentlemen are too well known to need a single word at our hands. Judge KIRKPATRICK has already fully established himself in the confidence of the public, and his retention on the bench was universally demanded. Gen. COLLIER'S record as a civilian and soldier, his reputation as a lawyer, and his high character as a gentleman, made the way easy for his promotion to the bench.

For State Senator the choice fell upon Hon. THOMAS HOWARD, a gentleman so well known to the Republicans of Allegheny county that we need say but little in his behalf. His standing as a member of the bar, his eloquence as a debater, his ability as a writer, and his high social qualities, are familiar to all. His ardent devotion to Republican principles, and his long service in furthering the interests of the party, justly entitle him to this recognition at the hands of its representatives. Mr. GEORGE H. ANDERSON developed a strength in the Convention which must be highly gratifying to that gentleman and his friends.

The Assembly ticket is headed by MILES S. HUMPHREYS, a member of the last Legislature, who made an unexceptionable record, and whose renomination was generally expected. He is a mechanic, and will be representative of the working classes, a gentleman of good abilities and very popular throughout the county. Mr. JOSEPH WALTON, who also received a nomination on first ballot, is a successful business man, and although he has not figured much in politics, he has the ability and qualifications for an intelligent and satisfactory discharge of his duties. A gentleman of large wealth, he is far removed from the corrupting influences of Harrisburg. He has the entire confidence of the business community, of whom he will be more especially the representative. ALEXANDER MILLAR, ESQ., was a member of the Legislature of 1868, and it is sufficient to say that he is honest and capable. Mr. JAMES TAYLOR was a member of the last Legislature, and was supported mainly by the friends of Mr. HUMPHREYS. Like that gentleman, he was deemed to have maintained his integrity, which entitled him to a renomination. Next we have Mr. DAVID N. WHITE, a gentleman of undoubted ability, probity and worth, who is eminently qualified for a faithful and intelligent discharge of legislative duties. It is to his credit that his nomination was not self-sought, and that he was urged to accept the office by a large number of the most influential men of his neighborhood. Last on the ticket is JOHN H. KERR, Esq., a promising young member of the bar, who made himself conspicuous for gallantry in the army, and since the war has done good service in the party as a worker and speaker. He fitly represents the soldier wing of the party, and is not only capable, but will prove unapproachable in the discharge of his public trust. The distribution of the Legislative nominees will prove acceptable, since Messrs. TAYLOR and KERR represent the city of Pittsburgh; Messrs. WALTON and WHITE the north side, Mr. HUMPHREYS the south side, and Mr. MILLAR between the rivers.

Captain H. S. FLEMING, the candidate for Sheriff, is an old citizen, and has held an influential place in the politics of this county for many years. He was for some time Mayor of Allegheny, and also Treasurer of the county, and has filled other positions of honor and trust. He recruited a company for the Ninth Reserves, and made a creditable record in the war, but failing health necessarily cut short his term of service. He is well qualified for the position to which he has been nominated, and will doubtless make a popular officer.

Lieutenant Colonel JOSEPH BROWNE, for Clerk of the Courts, is a most excellent selection, being thoroughly qualified and every way deserving. He made an honorable record as a soldier, and will not tarnish his good name by failing to acquit himself creditably in the responsible and lucrative office of Clerk of the Courts.

Mr. THOMAS H. HUNTER, for Recorder, also comes fully up to the standard of fitness. His office is a purely clerical one, but it is very important that its details should be carefully and methodically managed, and in his hands they can be safely trusted. He was one of the "boys in blue," and was crippled in the arm while fighting for the Union.

Major JOSEPH F. DENNISTON, for County Treasurer, was renominated by acclamation—a fitting recognition of the ability and fidelity with which he has guarded the public revenues during the past two years.

Mr. JOSEPH H. GRAY for Register, and Col. ALEX. HILANDS for Clerk of the Orphans' Court, were both complimented by a renomination, and both have so managed their respective offices as to render a change altogether unnecessary.

Mr. ABDIEL MCCLURE, the candidate for Director of the Poor, is an old and valued citizen, with the requisite amount of leisure to look after the interests of the County Home.

Last in order, but not least in importance, is the office of County Commissioner, for which there was a very warm contest, which was still undecided at the close of the second ballot. Mr. C. B. BOSTWICK, although leading all his competitors, still fell short of a majority, and the nomination was accorded him by acclamation. The defeat of Mr. HAMILTON is especially gratifying to us, and the rebuke which he received from the Convention was fully meant. This is the beginning of a reform which may be continued in the same direction. Mr. BOSTWICK is an active, energetic young man, and is not only well qualified, but has a full appreciation of what is required of him in the administration of the affairs of office. He filled the position of Coroner for one term, and made a good officer.

It will be observed that all the nominees for county offices, except Messrs. HILANDS and BOSTWICK, have been soldiers.

Such is the ticket; and, as we stated in the outset, it is worthy the support of every Republican in the county, and will be triumphantly elected.

THE CONVENTIONS OF YESTERDAY.

The three Conventions held in this city yesterday, brought together a larger number of the influential, working politicians of the Republican party of Allegheny county than we have ever before known to meet in council in a delegated and official capacity. The contest for the various offices was lively, and at times exciting, but while there were differences as to men there were none in regard to principles, and especially was there unanimity in the demand for legislative reform and retrenchment, and for purity in the administration of Court House offices which have fallen into disrepute.

The COMMERCIAL threw down the gage of battle to the corruptionists,—they accepted the challenge, and in the general results of yesterday's Conventions we feel more than ever strengthened in the righteousness of our cause, and in the fact that we have espoused the winning side as well as the just one.

Mr. GEORGE WILSON'S defeat for the Senate is a triumph of the principles of legislative reform and retrenchment. In no sense can it be belittled into a personal victory. Mr. WILSON'S political doom, as pronounced yesterday, only emphasizes an old time fact, that personal worth can never sanctify a public wrong. This is a copy-book lesson that he strangely forgot last winter; but is now—and we say it in all kindness—indelibly stamped on his political conscience, where, we trust, it will blossom into flowers of repentance that will hereafter prove a sort of headlight to wandering politicians. But let the Senate pass. In the contest for that office the battle of the rings of corrupt combinations, and of unscrupulous political strategy, was fought to the end. The figures our reportersgive are eloquent beyond description.

In the Assembly nominations two of the old members appear, but one of them was indorsed by the COMMERCIAL, and the other was taken on satisfactory evidence that he was not connected wit any of the legislative outrages that made last winter's session memorable. The other names on the ticket represent gentlemen pledged to reform.

The County Commissioner's office, we are free to say, is one that should have claimed our attention more than circumstances permitted, so thoroughly satisfied have we been that the retiring Commissioner should be refused a renomination. We did enough, however, and the result shows that the warnings of the COMMERCIAL did not fall upon unfruitful ground. Mr. HAMILTON owes the efforts of our reportersories to prove that "all was right in the Commissioner's office," have only served the useful purpose of magnifying the victory of the COMMERCIAL.

The resolutions reported to the Conventions were agreed upon by a committee of three from each convention—nominally, there being but one member present from the County Convention. They comprise fourteen resolves, indorsing the national administration, the reconstruction policy, the fifteenth amendment, Congressmen PHELPS and NEGLEY, Governor GEARY, the nomination of Judge WILLIAMS, etc. All this, as a matter of course, and in regard to which Republicans are not divided in sentiment; but the essential measure of grain that we select from the liberal allowance of the customary political chaff, is contained in the tenth resolution, which reads as follows:

Resolved, (10.) That we invoke from all departments of the State government a rigidly faithful persistence in that policy of *unsparing retrenchment* of all needless expenditures, which is essential to a continued success in the further reduction both of the public obligations, and of popular taxation; that we demand from our Senators and Representatives an economy the most strict in all justly avoidable expenditures, not denying the reasonable claims of any rightful dependents upon the charitable regard of the Commonwealth; and that we avow our determination to hold them and all other responsible servants to the most searching account for the constant rectitude and unswerving fidelity of their official conduct.

"Unsparing retrenchment" and "economy most strict" will give us clear sailing. It is what the COMMERCIAL has battled for, and if the declaration is converted into deeds by the candidates selected to carry it out, and who are pledged to do so by the nominations with which they have been honored, the stigma of corruption that unscrupulous men have affixed to the Republican organization will be wiped away—a future will open up, and a more enlarged sphere of usefulness developed to the party that carries the fate of the nation in its policy.

The resolution we have quoted met the approval of the three Conventions. Another resolution (numbered twelve) was offered in the County Convention, and passed without question, as the delegates were leaving the room, not more than one-third being in attendance at the time. This same resolution was suppressed in the Legislative Convention, but made its appearance in the Judicial Convention, under the special patronage of its author, Mr. Assessor EBBETT. It is worth quoting in this connection:

Resolved (12th.) That the Republicans of Allegheny county have neith er part nor lot in any vague and indiscriminate impeachment of public servants without official records stand open to challenge the specific and minute investigations of their constituents, and that we can justly hold no citizen, whether in office or of office, to be guilty of offense against the public interests or the law, until that offense be proved by clear and ample testimony.

The friends of the COMMERCIAL in the Judicial Convention suspected a snake in the grass when Assessor denied that it was anything else than a general declaration; it had no special application, he said, to any body or any paper. He was answered that at least it seemed to be intended to whitewash a delegate(Assessor EBBETT) and blacken a newspaper (the COMMERCIAL.) Again the Assessor maintained the resolution was a general one, and elaborated the idea at some length. But it was without effect. It struck the delegates as a covert way to perform an act that no one would dare to publicly avow. It was treated as a sort of stab in the back—no apologies or explanations were permitted or received, and the resolution was defeated overwhelmingly, there being only two or three feeble votes in its favor.

It is proper to state here that the resolution that passed the County Convention, indorsing State Treasurer MACKEY, the Committee of the Judicial Convention refused to report to that body.

—This was the spirit of the Conventions yesterday. In everything the ring made a fight for they were worsted. In everything the COMMERCIAL struggled for, as essential to moral and political reform, to party unity and party success, it triumphed. The lesson of the day is an important one. The people discriminate, judge fairly, and decide firmly. The same spirit that secured a triumph for pure ideas and pure men would have carried through a revolution that would have defeated the corruptionists outside the party. As it is, they are overwhelmed within the lines, and if they accept the result with becoming humility, we are content.

TO THE HOSTS of Republicans from every part of the county who supported the course of the COMMERCIAL yesterday, and gave point to their approval on the results of the conventions, we return our grateful thanks. In the contest which has already produced so many gratifying results we have but followed public sentiment, as those who have traduced us for our course have by this time doubtless come to realize. By the action of the Conventions yesterday, and in the many ways public sentiment has found expression, the independent stand of the COMMERCIAL has been fully indorsed.

A Challenge Accepted.

It is reported that the *Hon.* R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, who has been in the city for the past week endeavoring to fix up a Legislative ticket in his interests for re-election (in which he has been signally defeated), says that "every person who sustains the COMMERCIAL *must go home.*" If Mr. Mackey wishes an issue whether he or the supporters of the COMMERCIAL shall "go down," he can have it. I think I hazard nothing in saying that not twenty persons in Allegheny county, including the members of the late Legislature, ever dreamed of the election of the *Hon.* R. W. Mackey to the office of State Treasurer, or contemplated such a thing as *possible*, until the election was made. Let Mr. Mackey make his issue.

ONE WHO DOES SUSTAIN THE COMMERCIAL.

THINGS DONE AND NOT DONE.

Resolutions of instruction for Governor GEARY were carried, Assessor EBBETT to the contrary notwithstanding.

Assessor EBBETT was not chosen a delegate to the State Convention.

Mr. GEORGE WILSON'S "appeal" to the people was settled definitely, by a political furlough, until he brings forth fruit meet for repentance.

Mr. GEORGE HAMILTON, County Commissioner, was retired with the honors and emoluments of nine years service at the Court House.

A resolution was adopted denouncing in fitting language, corruption and extravagance in the administration of State affairs, and pledging the party to reform.

On this resolution, HOWARD, WHITE, HUMPHREYS, MILLAR, TAYLOR, KERR and WALTON ask the votes of the Republican party of Allegheny county.

A resolution, intended by its author as a reflection on the COMMERCIAL, was kicked out of the Judicial Convention, suppressed in the Legislative Convention, and hurried through the County Convention when the members were leaving, and when not one in ten knew to whom or what it referred.

Of this resolution it is well enough to remark—

First, That its passage through the County Convention will be claimed by the corruptionists as a rebuke to the COMMERCIAL;

Second, That Assessor EBBETT, the author of it, declared in the Judicial Convention, it had no reference to the COMMERCIAL, to anybody in particular, and that it was as general in its application as the Ten Commandments, or the law for the collection of internal revenue; and

Third, In the only Convention where this resolution (to be hereafter claimed as one of censure) was considered and discussed upon its merits, the mere suspicion that it reflected upon the COMMERCIAL—notwithstanding the disavowal of its author—secured its almost unanimous rejection.

There is a suggestive text extant on the subject of gnawing at a file.

Finally, the COMMERCIAL has carried every point it sought to make effective. It has secured a rebuke of legislative corruption, where it was most difficult to secure it, because the corruptionists put forward as their representative a gentleman whose professions and practices as a citizen are at variance with his career as a legislator. In other words, a good citizen, but a weak and inefficient Representatives—an honest man in private life, but deplorably wanting in moral back bone at Harrisburg. The COMMERCIAL has paved the way for a reform in the County Commissioners office, by defeating a combination of the most formidable character—a sort of ring made up of whisky, politics and money. And the three Conventions of the County—composed of over six hundred delegates—appreciating the fact that the COMMERCIAL, in its demand for political reform, was merely the reflex of popular sentiment, has declared, as the voice of the Republican party of Allegheny county, that there must be economy, retrenchment, and reform.

THE BAPTISTS.

The Anniversary Meeting in Boston.

The annual meetings of the great national societies connected with the Baptist denomination were held the present year in Boston. The Boston daily papers vie with each other in giving full and accurate reports of all the proceedings. The meetings were held in the magnificent audience room of Tremont Temple; they were always large and at times exceeded the comfortable capacities of that great hall. The work of this great denomination for the past year in its home, foreign and publication departments, shows an advance on any previous year of its history in the new world. We will select from the printed proceedings some items of general interest.

The receipts for these benevolent purposes during the year amount to $731,298 64. As the Southern Baptists still continue their separate missionary organizations, these large figures represent the offerings of the Northern branch only.

The well known zeal and success of this denomination in the work of foreign missions in the past, seem to experience no abatement. They have in foreign fields, including those of continental Europe, 175 churches, with a membership of 44,581. Of the missionaries in Asia, 101 are Americans and 512 are natives.

In Rome, Italy, as well as in West and South, there have been employed during the past year 341 missionaries and colporteurs, not including those who have acted in an educational capacity. Salon, manager of the Roman Hotel, daily attendance of the Theological schools among the freedmen has been 588 students. At an average of forty pages to each volume, over 5,000,000 of books and tracts have been issued the year. The Baptist Sabbath School paper, *The Young Reaper*, has a monthly circulation of over a quarter of a million of copies.

During the year the Baptists have increased in wealth, power and numbers in a remarkable degree. Revivals have visited their churches, and prosperity has attended all their educational and other secular interests. New endowments have been received at some important points, and new institutions have been added. They have now forty-six colleges and theological seminaries, most of them well endowed.

In point of numbers the Baptists stand far ahead of other denominations, unless we except the Methodist Episcopal; and as they ignore all *infant* membership, and all mere *probationary* members, it is quite probable that even the Methodists are outnumbered by them. The estimated number of regular Baptists in North America is about 1,500,000.

The recent meetings at Boston were presided over by A. Caswell, D. D., President of Brown University. At the reunion festival, held midway in the anniversary week, fifteen hundred guests sat down to a splendid banquet, rare flowers decorated the hall, a programme of organ music was regularly taken as a part of the dessert and a large number of short, spicy and eloquent speeches wound up the entertainment. The plan of compressing the anniversaries within three days worked so admirably at Boston that it is said probable that the Baptists will ever again go back to the old rule of a ten days' meeting made up of long, dull statistical reports, supported by addresses equally long and equally prosy. Henceforth their anniversaries mean business.

A Speech from and a Banquet to Ex-Governor Curtin.

EX-Governor Curtin was present at Philadelphia on Saturday last, at the reception of the soldiers' orphans, by Mayor Fox and the city authorities in Independence Square. He was called upon in pure complimentary remarks by the Mayor to address the children, and coming forward, was heartily applauded. He spoke with much emotion, and was repeatedly interrupted by rounds of cheers for "the War Governor."

He said that the scene recalled to all present something of the scenes of blood and carnage and of the agony of a great people in times of public distress and danger. The picture before him so forcibly brought all over this great Commonwealth to-day. It was a painful thought that every little girl and boy present represented a man who died for his country.

He thanked the superintendent of the orphan schools, and the good hearted gentlemen of Philadelphia who got up this pageant, for that little girl which they had provided to make the jewel in the studding more perfect.

This allusion to the orphans of the colored soldiers present evoked an outburst of applause.

He said further that all patriotic people promised the citizen willing to bear arms in time of danger, that his wife and children would be cared for. When the Pennsylvania soldier realized the danger of the picket or the charge, he also realized that this Commonwealth had pledged her faith to support and care for his dependent ones. This State, of all the States, was foremost in which gathered from the highways and by ways the orphan of the soldier, and that orphan would grow up and prove a living grave to his State. Notwithstanding the undeniable propriety and merit of a public trust of such a character, it was nevertheless a fact that the legislation necessary to carry out this great act of justice was stubbornly resisted in our Legislature. The speaker warned his hearers to stand by the good and true men who were willing to uphold great justice, until not a soldier's destitute orphan should fail to have a comfortable home, a fitting education, and a moral training that will make a useful man or a useful woman.

In the course of further remarks, Governor Curtin urged his hearers not to fail to support our pensions to the crippled and sick soldiers of the war. The great Commonwealth, like a good, kind Christian mother, had been generous and received to her bosom the soldiers' orphans; let her not forget her pledges in other respects. The speaker then took an affectionate farewell of those present.

A banquet has been tendered to the ex-Governor, prior to his departure for Europe, by a large number of the leading citizens of Philadelphia. The invitation has been accepted, and the banquet will take place at the Academy of Music on the 12th of June—a few days before the Governor leaves for Russia. The hour fixed for the festivities is five o'clock, and at half past seven o'clock the doors of the academy will be thrown open to the public, so that the speeches, toasts, &c., may be heard from the balcony.

THE Rhode Island Legislature defers action on the Constitutional amendment until December next. Rhode Island has a property qualification which disfranchises about 2,000 thousand people who otherwise would be voters, and this is said to be the secret of the postponement. The Providence *Press* (Sprague's organ,) however, denies the defeat of the amendment to the malign influence of Brown & Iver, the "million dollars" of Sprague's mortal aversion.

BOSTON is getting scared over its Western railroad connections, or rather its chronic scare has lately been increased by the fear that Portland, Maine, will open direct routes to the West, thus leaving her out in the cold. The *Advertiser* says Boston has plenty of freight lines to the West—has ample wharf room, and a splendid harbor; but "to get a barrel of flour over the half mile in Boston to the Atlantic Ocean, without paying as much for truckage as it costs to transport it from Worcester to Boston, there's the rub!"

PERSONAL.

Under the head of "How a New Yorker was Captured—The Triumph of a Pittsburgh Belle—Marriage of a Member of Gov. Hoffman's Staff," the New York *Sun* has this paragraph: "A very self-satisfactory and well conducted wedding ceremony was performed on Saturday forenoon, at the residence of Edward Oxnard, Esq., an old and wealthy merchant of Pittsburgh, the bride being his daughter, Adrienne N. Oxnard, and the bridegroom, Col. J. Townsend Connolly, of this city, son of Comptroller Richard B. Connolly, and one of the personal aides-de-campon the staff of his Excellency, Gov. Hoffman. The ceremonies were performed in the presence of a large number of admiring friends, including a large delegation from the home of the bride-groom, the officiating clergyman being the venerable Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, the Right Reverend M. Domenec. Mr. Oxnard *pere* gave away the bride. The happy couple, having received the congratulations of their friends, at once set out on a bridal tour through the Canadas and the Eastern States."

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton condoles with Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, of the *Citizen*, in the columns of the *Revolution* upon the refusal of the borough to admit him to their sisterhood. The jocose Jennie June assured the applicant that "principles not men" was the motto of the society. But sagacious Mrs. Stanton asks "who would not rather worsaip at the shrine of a noble, living, breathing man, than at that of a cold, abstract principle?" That, we take it, is a poser.

Mrs. Froude, the wife of the historian and Minister Plenipo., is a sister of the late Park Benjamin.

A man of the name Lars Closon, a Norwegian by birth, who stands seven feet eight inches in his stockings, and weighs three hundred and twenty-two pounds, has become a citizen of Minnesota. The showmen made him tempting offers, but in vain.

A case of total depravity: On Friday night last, a policeman found an elderly lady wandering through the streets of New York, insane and helpless. She was taken to the station house, her name discovered, and a telegraphic message was sent to her only daughter, who is married and lives in another precinct. An answer was speedily returned that she must be sent to the public insane asylum on Blackwell's Island. The police officers, hardened to scenes of wretchedness, were startled at such an instance of utter heartlessness, and again went to see if the old lady was not insane. She is and she would have to go as a vagrant. The reply came, to send her anywhere so that she would not trouble her daughter any more.

There are grave doubts that Vinnie Ream's statue of Lincoln will be a master piece of art, but it will be the most valuable statue that will give him to history, because it is the most exact representative of Mr. Lincoln's form and features that has, or perhaps will be made. Mr. Lincoln gave the sculptress several sittings for a head and bust in 1864. She then made several models of his face, life sized medallions and two or three statuettes, to get accuracy of form. After his death, when the contract was given her by Congress to make the life size statue in marble, she procured the clothing the President wore when assassinated, including gloves, his square toed boots and other minutiæ of dress. Some of Mr. Lincoln's family pronounced her cast of his face good. The clay model then went up under the fingers of the gifted sculptor as large as life, and the President reappeared with frightful exactness, to the finger nails. The statue is Mr. Lincoln's height and form to a *nullifidian*, and the head cast in plaster with the *fac simile* of his dress, that last ghastly night at the theater. All Boston will send the cast in advance, solidly boxed, to Legborn.

The *Herald* announced that the great dry goods merchant had changed his religion. By the following, from the New York *Times*, it is plain that he is changing religious places of worship to base uses: "The Church of the Messiah and the Amity street Baptist Church were both of them lately purchased by A. T. Stewart, in whose hands they have advanced enormously. Their present condition reminds us of Hamlet's pregnant exclamation, 'To what base uses may we return, Horatio!' The former is a theater, while the latter is turned into stables for Stewart's horses."

Napoleon III., say the Paris correspondents of the Brussels papers, was present in disguise at quite a number of the recent political meetings in Paris.

Colonel J. Townsend Connolly, son of Comptroller R. B. Connolly, Aide de Camp on the Staff of Governor Hoffman, and Auditor in the Department of Finance in this city, was married on Tuesday last at Pittsburgh, Pa., to Miss Adrienne N. Oxnard, a belle of the nubiar City of the West, and daughter of Edward Oxnard, Esq. The leading celebrant of the ceremony was the Right Rev. M. Domenec, D. D., Bishop of the Catholic See of Pittsburgh.—*N. Y. World, Monday.*

Berthold Auerbach is bent on making as much money as he possibly can out of his novel, "The Villa on the Rhine." He has now announced that he has retired to a country seat near Carmstadt, in Wurtemberg, for the purpose of rewriting the whole novel, so that when it appears in Germany in book form it will hardly be recognized by its readers. In the columns of the daily Vienna *Presse*, it will, in its great part, be an entirely new work. He has love to make literary labor pay.

At the John Street M. E. Church, New York, a few days ago, the women voted for church officers. The polls were open in the afternoon and evening, and the ballot kept the ladies back. About six o'clock, however, they came in an avalanche—a hundred together. One woman who saw her husband ahead of her, and relying upon him, took the ticket out of his hand, and having inspected it, said: "I guess I may vote this, dear; it is all right." Whereupon one of the elders groaned inwardly and said: "That's what we are coming to."

Thomas Carlyle had an interview with the Queen the other day, and the former said with his usual misanthropy, "There is nothing but wealth, wealth;" and the latter replied, "there is some poverty, Mr. Carlyle."

Queen Victoria seems never to be so much at rest as when she sits in motion—never so much at home as when she is abroad. From Osborne to Windsor, and from Windsor to Buckingham, and from Buckingham Palace to Balmoral in Scotland. So runs the Court Circular. Poor London growls at the expense, and protracted slight. Her Majesty dislikes London as much as London dislikes her.

It is reported that an Irish lady in St. Petersburg recently prosecuted Minister Cassius M. Clay for an assault upon her daughter. The Russian Minister Gortschakoff saved the "honor" of our Minister by ordering the prosecutor to discontinue the suit or leave Russia.

When Prince Napoleon returned to Paris, after his visit to America, he made a remarkable degree. Revivals have visited their churches, and prosperity has attended all their educational and other secular interests. New endowments have been received at some important points, and new institutions have been added. They have now forty-six colleges and theological seminaries, most of them well indorsed.

Ruskin continues his lectures on "high art" in London. He is as bad a public speaker as the worst public speaker in England. A correspondent says he looks thin, haggard and unrestful. He was seen frequently at Spurgeon's Tabernacle (geared with he gave £100), but goes no more. Once he said: "Spurgeon, where do you think I would go if I should die now?" "To hell and be damned," "Well, that is frank. I've asked several preachers that question, and they evaded it." Then the great preacher went on earnestly to tell the great author that he once thought there were no such writings as his, but since he learned of their author's attitude toward religion, their charm was gone. Ruskin's former wife is now her wife's William, the English artist, whose works of art he does not admire as he does those of Turner's.

From an old advertisement published in the *Georgia Journal*, Milledgeville, in 1819, it is found that the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, late United States Real Estate Agent, was at that time a Georgia schoolmaster. He advertised and announced as "late from Union College, New York, from which institution he comes highly recommended as a young gentleman of good moral character and distinguished industry and acquirements." He taught Latin, Greek, theoretical and practical mathematics, logic, chronology, English grammar, rhetoric and other branches too numerous to mention.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Extension of the Western Pennsylvania Road to Butler—Sale of the Brunfield—Consolidation—New Projects.

—The Butler *Citizen* of the 28th inst. says: "The engineer corps of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company have been in and near this place for the last two weeks, and we understand that the trustees of the road are about to make arrangements for its disposal in accordance with the decree of the Court."

—The certificate of incorporation of the Straitsville and Hocking Valley Railroad Company was filed at the Ohio Secretary of State's office on Friday. The main line of the proposed road is to extend from Straitsville, in Perry county, to a point in Athens county, at or near the aqueduct at the mouth of Monday creek. The branches are to run from Logan, in Athens county, and points near that place, and to Logan in Hocking county, and other points in the coal region. The capital stock is $200,000, in shares of $50. The corporators are H. G. Graham, Alexander Wilson, W. Moffitt, Francis Joseph King and Lewis Zimmerman.

—The articles of agreement for consolidation of the Lake Shore Railway Company and Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company were filed at the Ohio Secretary of State's office on Friday. The company first named owns the railroad extending from Erie, Pa., to Toledo, Ohio, and the other company owns lines extending from Chicago to Toledo. The corporations consolidate under the name of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company. The capital stock is $30,000,000, in shares of $100.

—The Tuscarawas *Advocate*, published at New Philadelphia, Ohio, says: "The Salem *Republican* proposes to build a railroad from that point to Bayard for the purpose of reaching the Tuscarawas Valley, and making the connection with the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad south of us, which connection will give them a direct route to Cincinnati. Then the northern extension from Salem to the Atlantic and Great Western or Erie, we will have a direct route to New Orleans, another route from New York to New Orleans, if Cincinnati builds the Southern Road. Now is the time to agitate, and which will undoubtedly result in the building of both roads. Finally do with the aid of Tennessee. The *Republican* says that Mr. Street, one of their leading men, has been for some time in communication with railroad men in reference to this project, and that he has been summoned to Columbus to a conference with Jay Cooke and others on this identical enterprise. How much there may be in this project we are unable to say, but presume it is about having investigated the subject thoroughly, we believe. This would be a direct direct route for the Erie to reach Cincinnati. At all events we say to the Salem people if they build the road to Bayard, we will build the connecting link from this point to the road south of us."

—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: The proposition of certain rich capitalists to put $12,000,000 in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and so to complete and equip it, has been accepted, and work has been actively begun on the western division, from Scarey Creek to Ceredo.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

June and its Roses—Fashions Among the Strangmindded—New Street Costumes—Difference in Fashion Between European and American—Saratoga Racing Costumes—Panama Traveling Suits.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, May, 1869.

June should be a very happy month. It is inseparably connected with roses and sunshine and all pleasant and beautiful things. Rippan-bedy loves, and waits for it. To young and old, it is too brief, too evanescent to hold the good they would fain pour into its lap.

It is the month of months for women; its roses adorn their hair, its strawberries crimson their lips. It invites them to apparel themselves in white diaphanous robes, and fresh cool muslins; it takes them out of the four walls that hold them, puts a dew upon their cheeks, and its light in their eyes, and tries to restore to those who have lost them their most precious possessions, youth and beauty.

NO MORE OLD WOMEN.

Thanks to the modern toilette, however, there are no more old women. The chignon, the mass of waved and curling hair, the powder, which is freely used, the arts, concealments and attractions, coloring of dress, enable the women to-day to slim at defy the attacks of time, and with the aid of their expressive eyes, rival the fresher attractions of youth.

A NEW ELEMENT AMONG THE STRONG-MINDED.

Women reformers have always been abused and ridiculed for their plainness of appearance and the simplicity of their dress. They were generally poor, always busy, and took pride in an utter disregard of personal appearance. Their proselytes, therefore, have been principally found among women, and among those men in whom the love of truth and justice is naturally stronger than admiration for beauty in the opposite sex.

The march of ideas has, however, brought out a new element, a modern element, an element of beauty in all the arts, and reductions of dress and manner, and besides these, the great and wise pioneers of women's rights and women's wrongs, stand no more chance than bleak November against sunny June. Men who will not listen to an aged woman in a sedate black who endeavors to answer argument with argument, will appland to the echo, in flippant discourse delivered, *en panier, en basque, en flounces, en chignon, en talon, en fatter ourle, en pouf*, in a manner, with pretty strings and grimaces, and flatteries thrown in.

Don't men, if women do not go to perdition, it will not be for the want of your help. What is the use of writing down extravagance and falsities, when arts and deceptive arts do more for women than honesty, brains, industry and application? If women would save the Lord successfully, they must wear the livery of the devil to do it in, or men will not recognize them.

THE COUNTRY IN NEED OF MILLINERS.

It was my fortune during the May anniversaries to sit on one occasion near a crowd of women delegates from all parts of the country, and the feature that most struck me in their personal appearance was the exceeding weakness of their bonnets. They were strong in boots, decided in the style of their short dresses, and the absence of any superfluous trimming, but there was a look of feebleness and indefiniteness about their hats and bonnets that was painful. There was no distinction, no character to them.

The hats were low crowned and narrow, with alternated little brown streamers hanging, not flattering at the side. The bonnets were flat and three cornered, generally pitched back upon the head and destitute of lace, of the Bedouin necklace, and all the accessories which assist to make up for the want of size in the modern bonnet. Milliners are not abroad. That is certain, and they are very much needed. Plenty of women imagine that because bonnets are small therefore anybody can make one, but it is a great mistake. The number of rapid, unintelligent and characterless bonnets worn testify to it, and if there is anything a woman cannot afford to wear it is a poor, unbecoming little bonnet.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FASHIONS.

A lady friend who has just returned from Europe, where she has spent five or six years, told me the other day that nothing surprised her so much on first setting foot in New York as to see the extent to which we carry European fashions. Everything here, compared with that seen abroad, seems very much exaggerated. The *chignons* are larger, the bonnets smaller, the skirts more *bouffant*, the flounces more numerous, the styles altogether more uniform and effective. The number of pretty girls and women here, she declares, is indulgently greater, that while there are a few very beautiful women to be met with abroad, the majority are plain, hard and coarse, and convey an expression of rudeness and repulsiveness very disagreeable to Americans, who are accustomed to delicacy and refinement of appearance in women.

FASHIONS MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR US.

The incessant demand for novelty which comes from this country, has driven Parisian milliners and modistes to the necessity of manufacturing new styles expressly for us. Many of our own *artistes* create designs, send them over to Paris, and have them sent back as French, with the Parisian stamp upon them which is necessary to secure approval. New fashions are longer in obtaining a reputation than in this country, and a style once established lasts longer. Here, on the contrary, it is run into the ground as quick as it obtains currency, and the leaders of fashion immediately require something else.

STREET COSTUMES.

Costumes for promenade are very gay this season, so bright and varied of color, that Broadway and the fashionable avenues look in the middle of the day like brilliant parterres of flowers.

Fine and printed silks are very much worn, with an over dress of satin in the color of the stripe.

Another favorite combination consists of a dress of green, blue, violet or maize, trimmed with five or six narrow ruffles, and worn with an over dress of black silk also ruffled, hat or bonnet, and gloves. The colors of the dress and protracted slight. Her Majesty dislikes London as much as London dislikes her.

It is reported that an Irish lady in St. Petersburg recently prosecuted Minister Cassius M. Clay for an assault upon her daughter. The Russian Minister Gortschakoff saved the "honor" of our Minister by ordering the prosecutor to discontinue the suit or leave Russia.

When Prince Napoleon returned to Paris, after his visit to America, he made a remarkable degree. Revivals have visited their churches, and prosperity has attended all their educational and other secular interests. New endowments have been received at some important points, and new institutions have been added. They have now forty-six colleges and theological seminaries, most of them well indorsed.

In point of numbers the Baptists stand far ahead of other denominations, unless we except the Methodist Episcopal; and as they ignore all *infant* membership, and all mere *probationary* members, it is quite probable that even the Methodists are outnumbered by them. The estimated number of regular Baptists in North America is about 1,500,000.

The recent meetings at Boston were presided over by A. Caswell, D. D., President of Brown University. At the reunion festival, held midway in the anniversary week, fifteen hundred guests sat down to a splendid banquet, rare flowers decorated the hall, a programme of organ music was regularly taken as a part of the dessert and a large number of short, spicy and eloquent speeches wound up the entertainment. The plan of compressing the anniversaries within three days worked so admirably at Boston that it is said probable that the Baptists will ever again go back to the old rule of a ten days' meeting made up of long, dull statistical reports, supported by addresses equally long and equally prosy. Henceforth their anniversaries mean business.

A Speech from and a Banquet to Ex-Governor Curtin.

EX-Governor Curtin was present at Philadelphia on Saturday last, at the reception of the soldiers' orphans, by Mayor Fox and the city authorities in Independence Square. He was called upon in pure complimentary remarks by the Mayor to address the children, and coming forward, was heartily applauded. He spoke with much emotion, and was repeatedly interrupted by rounds of cheers for "the War Governor."

He said that the scene recalled to all present something of the scenes of blood and carnage and of the agony of a great people in times of public distress and danger. The picture before him so forcibly brought all over this great Commonwealth to-day. It was a painful thought that every little girl and boy present represented a man who died for his country.

He thanked the superintendent of the orphan schools, and the good hearted gentlemen of Philadelphia who got up this pageant, for that little girl which they had provided to make the jewel in the studding more perfect.

This allusion to the orphans of the colored soldiers present evoked an outburst of applause.

He said further that all patriotic people promised the citizen willing to bear arms in time of danger, that his wife and children would be cared for. When the Pennsylvania soldier realized the danger of the picket or the charge, he also realized that this Commonwealth had pledged her faith to support and care for his dependent ones. This State, of all the States, was foremost in which gathered from the highways and by ways the orphan of the soldier

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Successors to S. JONES & CO.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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5-20s of 1862,

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LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, 1869.

There is no change in the condition of the local money market to note from last report. We find that some of the discount houses are ready to buy good paper, and at moderate rates. There is much that is offered, however, that is rejected for want of sufficient strength.

The most noticeable change of late in local bonds is the advance in the Allegheny Seven Thirties. There are few bonds on the market for sale, and what small lots offered are held at about 85. Probably the near approach of the dividend day has tended to advance them.

—Government bonds are steady at the rise, and show a decided advancing tendency. The amount of bonds available for speculative purposes has been so diminished by the shipments of the past few months that the market is sensitive to even a small demand. A New York correspondent writes: The foreign capitalists are the principal buyers, and they all seemed eager for bonds, taking large blocks at ½@¾ per cent. above the quoted prices. The improvement on the other side is due to a more settled feeling on the Alabama claims, with a knowledge that Mr. Motley's instructions are entirely pacific, and that our troubles will be arbitrated amicably. We look now for a steady advance to a price where our bonds should stand in Europe. We find no bonds coming in from the country, and the dealers here have but a meagre supply, and Europe will now find trouble in having her orders filled in Americans. The market closes very firm, with large orders to buy and but little stock offering.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Buying.	Selling.
1881's, 6's	122¼	122¾
5-20's, 6 per cts.	122⅝	122¾
1864 5-20's	122¼	122½
1865 5-20's old	118⅞	119¼
1865 5-20's new	119	119¼
1867 5-20's	120	120
1868 5-20's	120	120¼
10-40's	109½	109¾
Gold	138½	138¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	May 31.	June 1.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	138⅝	138¾	⅛	
U. S. 6's, 1881	121⅞	122	⅛	
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	122¼	122¾	½	
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	119⅞	119¾	⅛	
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old	118⅝	118⅝		
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	119⅜	119½	⅛	
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	120	120	⅛	
U. S. 5-20s, July, 1868	120	120		
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1865, 1100's	109½	109¾	⅛	
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1867, 1107's	120	120	⅛	
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1868, 1107's	120	120	⅛	

—The opinion of the Attorney General of the United States against the right of the national banking associations of New York to change back to the State system, without first closing up all their relations to the General Government and securing the payment of all their obligations to the public, will speedily correct certain abuses which have grown out of several recent changes of this kind. While the national banks are left free to close up and reorganize, without the privilege of circulation under the local system, they are not at liberty (and it would otherwise be a gross imposition upon the system) by which they are about to abandon, to claim the principal and profits of the national circulation one day beyond the official notice of such change. No doubt the Secretary of the Treasury will soon compel these New York institutions to deposit in the Treasury the full amount of their circulation in ready money after which they can withdraw their bonds, leaving the United States Treasurer to pay their notes as presented. In default of such arrangement, the Secretary will feel the liberty to sell at once a sufficient amount of these securities to redeem every dollar of circulation.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc. at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 1 1869.	10 10⅝	10	10 12	10 1	2 35	4 00
	A. M.		M.	P. M.		
N. Y. Central	191½	191¾	192¼	192¼	192¼	192⅝
Hudson River	—	—	157⅛	—	157⅛	—
Harlem	130½	130½	130½	—	130½	—
Reading	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Fort Wayne	—	—	98½	—	98½	—
Mich. Central	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	117¾
Michigan Southern	—	—	93	—	93	—
Illinois Central	145½	145½	145½	—	145½	—
Cleve. and Pitts.	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Fort Wayne	150½	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago and North.	92¾	92¾	—	—	—	—
do preferred	104½	—	—	—	—	—
Cleve. and Toledo	118	118	—	—	—	—
Rock Island	92½	92½	—	—	—	—
Tol. Wabash	77½	77½	—	—	—	—
Do preferred	80	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago and Alton	156½	—	—	—	—	—
St. Paul	79¾	81½	—	—	—	—
Do preferred	92½	92½	—	—	—	—
Ohio and Miss.	32¾	32¾	—	—	—	—
Pacific Mail	81½	80¾	81¼	—	81¼	—
Western U. Tel	59½	60	—	—	—	—
Quicksilver	37½	37½	—	—	—	—
American M. U. Ex.	39½	39½	—	—	—	—
Wells, Fargo & Co.	81½	80½	—	—	—	—
U. S. Express	49	49	—	—	—	—

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railroad Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 1, 1869.

Our general markets to-day were only moderately active, and but little change to note in prices.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Market dull. We quote nominally common to good at $2 50@3 50, and very choice in a retail way at from $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl., as to quality.

BUTTER—Market dull. The best roll selling slowly at 28@32c ₱ lb. Common is plenty and dull at prices ranging from 10 to 20c ₱ lb, as to quality.

EGGS—Scarce, and good fresh packed command readily 18c ₱ doz.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a fair demand and market firm. We quote shoulders at 14c; clear sides 17@18c; sugar cured ham 18@19c; canvassed 19@20c; plain hams 17@17½c; dried beef 21c, and canvassed 21½c; breakfast bacon 19½c ₱ lb. Lard in tierces 19½c, and in kegs 20@20½c ₱ lb.

LIME OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 50 and No. 1 $1 25 ₱ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

OILS—We quote Linseed in small lots at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and white line at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 50@1 75.

CHEESE—Sales of Western Reserve at 16@17c; Ohio Factory 16@18c; Ohio Goshen 20@22c; New York Goshen at 22@23c, and Sweitzer at 19@19½c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull; sales of peaches at 14@ 14½c for quarters; 16@16½c for halved, and 18@ 19c for halves. Dried apples are wanted at 12½@ 13c, as to quality.

SEED FLOUR—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₱ 100 wholesale for bran, $1 10, for shipstuff, $1 30; for middlings, $1 40; for screenings, $1 00; for chop $1 50, and for sweepings $2 00.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in light demand at from $6 00@6 50 ₱ bushel. No timothy seed offering. Flax seed is light supply at $2 40@2 45 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—Market well supplied and dull. Choice Peachblows from store are hardly quotable at over 50c ₱ bushel, and buckeyes as low as 45 to 50c ₱ bushel.

SALT—Sells less to the trade at $1 80@1 85, and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $4 50@ 5 00 ₱ barrel of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good, and prices may be quoted at $25@28 ₱ ton.

FLOUR—Supply good and prices gradually drooping. Store prices are irregular and we quote nominally good, to fair brands, at $8 50@9 00, choice in barrels $9, and in sacks $8 75; winter wheat in barrels $8 75@9 25, and in sacks $8 50@8 75. The Pearl Mill prices for Family flours are as follows: Pearl Mill three star, $7 50, choice spring wheat flour in barrels $8 00, and in sacks $8 10; double extra or selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $8 25, and in sacks $8 40, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $7 70, and in sacks $7 80; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $8 00, and in sacks $8 10; choice red winter wheat flour in barrels $7 40, and in sacks $7 50; choice white winter wheat flour, in barrels $8 25, and in sacks $8 40; choice red winter wheat flour in barrels $7 40, and in sacks $7 50; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 90, and in sacks $7 00. Double extra or selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $8 00, and in sacks $8 10, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $7 70, and in sacks $7 80; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $7 40, and in sacks $7 50. The Pittsburgh City Mill prices are as follows: Choice white winter wheat flour in barrels $8 25, and in sacks $8 40; choice red winter wheat flour in barrels $7 40, and in sacks $7 50; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 90, and in sacks $7 00. Rye flour is dull and weak at $5 25, and barley at $3 for cwt.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote highwines at 95c; Common rectified at 85c, and proof rectified $1 05@1 10; rye and high corn $1 15; old Monongahela two years old $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 1, 1869.

The oil market yesterday was quiet and weak, with but few sales reported.

CRUDE OIL—Sales of

5,000 bbls. S. O. June, f. o. b. Venango City, $4 00
2,000 bbls. S. O. July ..... 14 c.
2,000 bbls. S. O. July ..... 14 c.
2,000 bbls. S. O. July ..... 14 c.
1,000 bbls Line, 60@45 gr. ..... 12½@c.
1,000 bbls July, 60@45 gr. ..... 13½@c.
1,000 bbls. August ..... 13½@c.

REFINED OIL—Market quiet and weak. Sales reported as follows:

1,000 bbls. S. O. June, at ..... 29½c.
1,000 bbls July, S. O. ..... 29½c.

DISPATCHES.

The following dispatches were received at the branch office of the Associated and Atlantic Telegraph line, on Duquesne way:

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, June 1.—Antwerp, 47¾ francs. Liverpool unchanged. New Orleans, Crude 13½c; refined 29½c; market dull.

OIL CITY, June 1, P. M.—Market very quiet at 24 25.

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 1, 5:30 P. M.—Market dull and quiet; $1 upper road; $4 25 lower road.

TIDIOUTE, PA., June 1, 4 P. M.—Market closed dull at $3 90; no transactions.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 1, 1:25 P. M.—Market closed quiet; sales to-day 84 35, generally asking $4 50.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—June 29@29½c; July 30c; August 30½c; August to December 31½c bbl; quiet and inactive. Crude 13½c.

Shipped by A. V. R. R.

LYONS & CO, 200 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Brand & Wagner, 508 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & co, 326 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works, 193 bbls refin to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 150 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined ..... 1,369 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna. Central R. R.

By Bly, 50 bbls tar to M. O. K. Quick, Philadelphia.

Hutchinson & Co, 50 bbls refined, to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY, June 1, 1869.

CATTLE—The number on sale aggregated 700 head, against 900 head last week. Nearly all of the cattle on sale were from the Chicago market. The supply, although much less than last week, was fully up to the demand, and some few lots were left over unsold. There was no change particularly in prices from those of the last week ago. We quote the best as steers sold at $8@8 25 ₱ hundred; good to medium $7@7 50, and stock steers at $5 50@6 50 ₱ hundred. The latter class of stock are in demand. The following sales were reported:

L. & J. Shamberg sold 63 head Chicago steers at $5 50@8 50.

M. Vernar sold 32 head Chicago steers at $7 50@8 25.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 61 head Chicago steers at $7 50@8 25.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 76 head Chicago steers at $7 00@8 00.

Peter Hartman sold 36 head Chicago steers at $7 50@8 00.

Greenawald & Kahn sold 70 head Chicago steers at $7 50@8 25.

Hanks & Kraus sold 56 head Chicago steers at $7 25@7 75.

Rochilds sold 28 head Chicago steers at $7 25@7 75.

Keerer & Rothchilds sold 32 head of good to prime Chicago steers at $7 00@8 00.

Trauerman & Lobman sold 79 head Chicago steers at $7 00@8 00.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold 75 head of mixed cattle at $5 50@6 00.

E. Katz sold 18 head of fair to good Chicago steers at $6 50@7 00.

Joseph Myers sold 30 head of stock steers at prices not given.

Rosenbaum & Co. sold 32 head choice steers at $7 25@8 15.

Arull & Myers sold 220 head of sheep at an average of $4 50 per head.

Sharkey & Bro. sold 30 head at $3 00@4 50 for sheep, and lambs at $2 50@4 00.

J. Garvin sold 110 head of Butler county sheep at $3 00 per head.

Jacob Rinn sold 20 head of sheep at $3 40 per head.

S. Vandever told 36 head of lambs and 8 head of sheep at $2 30 ₱ head.

F. Dorsey sold 50 head of sheep at $2@5 75 ₱ hundred.

John Butler sold 100 head of common Butler county sheep at $2 ₱ head.

Donaldson has sold 100 head of good sheep at $5 62½@5 75 ₱ hundred.

HOGS—Market ruled very dull, as there was no demand, and we can only reports a few sales in a retail way at $10 50@11 00 for prime to choice and $9 50@10 for fair to good. At these prices the market was very dull.

COUPONS,

GOLD AND BONDS

BOUGHT AT

Highest Quotations

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Fifth and Wood Street.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 139¼@139¼.

NEW YORK, June 1—P. M.

MONEY.

Money market rather more active late in the day, but easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. on call.

STERLING.

Quiet at 109¼@109⅝.

GOLD

Higher, opened at 138⅝, rose to 139¼, and closed at 139¼@139⅜. The rise was occasioned by an attempt to cover short sales. Carrying rates 5@6 ₱ cent. Clearances $9,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Were strong and advancing during the morning, with the chief dealing in '62s, '64s, old '65s and '67s. There was also a very active demand for the 10-40s. In the afternoon the market was dull and a fraction lower than the best prices. Closing coupons, 5s, 1052; do '62, 122@1223; do '64, 1172@1173; do '65, old, 1183; do do, new, 1203@120; do '67, 1203@ 120; do 5s, 1093@110; 10-40s, 1093. Pacific, 107@107¼.

STATE BONDS

Steady: Missouris 85@85½; old Tennessees, 68@68½; new North Carolinas, 39½@40; new Virginias 61½@62; Louisiana Levees 87¾.

THE STOCK MARKET

During the morning was feverish, but in the main strong. Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh, St. Paul and New York Central were the features, while southern lines ruled between 117¾ and 118¾. Central between July and 1903, St. Paul common between 78¾ and 79¾, and preferred between 90¾@91¾. Pittsburgh between 104¾ and 105. The immediate future of the market depends on the action of the Vanderbilt party, the active members of which are in Cleveland to attend the Michigan southern election. In the afternoon the market was alternately weak and firm. Report first said Horace F. Clark had been made President of the consolidated Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Roads, and Legrand Lockwood, Treasurer. The next report was that the arrangement was not satisfactory to either party, upon which free sales were made of Michigan Southern, followed immediately by an equally vigorous buying. There was a sudden rise in St. Joseph preferred from 50 to 71, it being stated the Company have assets of $1,125,000 applicable to redemption of the bonds, and in preference to all other bonds, and that such disposition was to be made of the assets and a dividend declared of 10 ₱ cent. cash and 50 ₱ cent Stock. The market at the close was just up to the highest point of the day.

RAILROAD PRICES

Cumberland, 31¾@32; Wells's Express, 81@81½; American, 80½@80¾; Adams, 97@98; United States, 74½@75; Merchant's Union 145@146; Quicksilver, 39@ 39¼; Canton, 62@63¾; Pacific Mail, 81¼@83½; Western Union Telegraph, 34@34¼; Mariposa, 24@24¾; preferred, 50@51; New York Central, 191¾@ 192¼; Erie, 97¼@98; preferred, 115@115½; Hudson, 157¾@158; Harlem, 131¼; preferred 131; Reading, 100@100¼; Terre Haute, 53@55; preferred, 77@78; Wabash, 77@77½; do preferred, 91@92; St. Paul, 78¾@ 79; do preferred, 90¾@91¾; Fort Wayne, 98¼@98¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 32¾@33¼; Michigan Central, 118¾@118¾; Michigan Southern, 118¾@118¾; Illinois Central, 145¾@146; Pittsburgh, 105¾@105¾; Lake Shore, 92½@93; Rock Island, 92¾@93¼; Northwestern, 82¾@82¾; do preferred, 104¼@104¾.

Quiet. Copper stocks at Boston—Copper Falls, 8¼; Franklin, 18; Hecla, 42; St. Hancock, 9; Quincy, 75. Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $2,945,217; payments, $1,267,278; balance, $78,465,267.

Disbursements of coin interest to-day $88,111.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 1, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—¼ off buying and par @ ¼ premium selling.

GOLD—Quiet at $1 37@7 for low grade to choice spring extra.

WHEAT—Low active; sales of No 1 at $1 18@1 19½; No 2 opened steady and firm, at yesterday's closing prices, subsequently weakened and fell to $1 15@1 15½; closing almost nominal at $1 15; No 3 spring $1 05, and in lots of 5,000 bushels at $1 06; afternoon inactive; 17 sales at one price.

CORN—Steady and unchanged; sales of No 1 at 83c; No 2 at 80@80½; rejected at 69@70c; No 2 mixed at 80c; delivered No 1 this afternoon at 82½c cash.

OATS—Dull at 60@60½c for No 2.

RYE—More active and easier; sales of No 1 at $1 03@ 1 04; No 2 do 1 00; rejected at $1 01 cash.

BARLEY—Dull at $1 40@1 45 for No 2.

HIGH WINES—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—New Orleans molasses 50@51. Sugar 12@13½, for common to fair grocery grades.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firmer. Mess pork sold at $21 50, closing at $21 50 bid, no offers; seller June, asking $21 75. Lard quiet and firm at 18½@18¾c. Dry salted shoulders 13½@13¾c; clear sides 17¾@18c; hams 19½c. Lard—prime in tierces 18½c; do in kegs 20c. Highwines are drooping at 90c. Flour steady; superfine $4 75@5 25. Grain quiet and weak; wheat, red, $1 16, white $1 25 for spring, and $1 30 for winter. Corn in bulk 65c. Oats in bulk 52c. Rye—No 1 at $1 25. Corn receipts and shipments moderate. Receipts of flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 70,000 bushels; corn, 7,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments of flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 70,000 bushels; corn, 7,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and lower; sales of new at 70c. No change in oats or rye. Cotton firm and in demand; middling 27½c. Provisions—Mess pork sold at $21 50@21 75. Whisky unsettled; offered at $1 08@1 10 for new mess. Mess beef quiet and without demand. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Bacon steady. Lard quiet at 19½c for prime steam. Eggs dull and unchanged.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Tobacco firm and steady at unchanged prices. Cotton quoted at 26c for low middling. Hemp very dull at $150@160 for dressed. Flour—high grades dull and weak; low qualities firm and in demand; superfine $4 50@4 75; extra fine $5 00@ 5 25; spring and fall XX $4 85@5 50; XXX to fancy $6@7; white spring in better demand at $7@7 50; XXX and fancy $7 25@7 75 for choice family; fall wheat lower at $1 20@1 25 for good to prime; $1 30@1 40 for choice to fancy; $1 50@1 75 for prime to choice white, and $1 90@2 25 for fancy red and white. Corn firm at 70@71c for sound mixed; 72@73c for mixed in bulk; 67c for mixed in second-hand sacks; 70c for yellow do; 72@73c for white. Oats firmer at 60c for mixed in new gunnies; 69@70c for choice and fancy yellow do; 72@73c for white. Rye firmer at $1 20@1 25 for mixed and white. Barley—no demand; prime spring $1 50, fall and lower at 97@$1 00 for prime to choice. Whisky dull and lower at 90@92c. Provisions very firm at $21 50 for heavy pork; 12½c for sacked shoulders; 16½@17c for clear sides; 20c for sugar cured hams. Lard in tierces, 19½@ 19¾c; kegs, 20½c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 12½c; sides 16¾c.

Bakers' Flours--Bakers' Flours.

We are receiving the following Standard Brands of MINNESOTA FLOURS, which, owing to favorable freight arrangements, we are enabled to sell lower than any house here:

MEDIUM RIVER—1,100 barrels;
YELLOWSTONE—500 barrels;
ELLSWORTH'S CHOICE—400 barrels;
HA-HA—500 barrels;
HASKA—300 barrels;
SUMMIT MILLS—500 barrels;
LE-AL TANNER—1,400 barrels;
MAY DAY—300 barrels;
EMMET—200 barrels.

We have also a full stock of WISCONSIN FLOURS such as Falcon, Beaver Dam, Spring Valley, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest market rates.

SCHMUCK, SMITH, LANG & CO.,

NOS. 172 AND 174 WOOD STREET.

IMPROVED FRENCH RANGE

AND

RANGE FURNITURE,

MANUFACTURED BY

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO.,

247 and 249 WATER STREET, New York.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, June 1, 1869.

River falling slowly with about seven-and-a-half feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 70° at 6 P. M. C.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., June 1, 1869.

River stationary, with eight feet water in the channel; weather cloudy; thermometer 72° at 6 P. M. C.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 1, 1869.

River falling with three feet water in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant; thermometer 84° at 8 P. M. F.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., June 1, 1869.

Boats down to-day: Fleetwood, at seven P. M.; passed up: Ohio No. 4, at eleven A. M., and Edinburgh at seven P. M. River rising; weather cloudy and very warm. H.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 1.—Weather cloudy and mild. River rising, with eight feet three inches in the canal this morning.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
Franklin	G. W. Clarke	Geneva.	
Monmouth	Phillips	Geneva.	
New State	Muhleman	Wheeling.	
Grey Eagle	Brownson	Parkersburg.	

Departed.

Elector	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Allena May	Flanegan	Geneva.
Matamoras No. 2	Dalziel	Texas.
Glendale	J. M. Hare	St. Louis.
Julia No. 2	Coulson	Zanesville.

Monongahela, eight feet six inches and rising.

THE marks last evening indicated eight feet six inches and rising slowly. The weather during the day was pleasant. Trade on the landing was not very active. The principal activity was among the coalboat men getting their tows off to the lower market.

The First June Run of Coal.

The present rise in our rivers has produced the usual amount of activity among those engaged in the coal trade, although the rise came unexpectedly. The present run will reach 2,500,000 bushels, and will be increased another quarter of a million unless the water falls too fast. The majority of the boats have left. The others will leave this forenoon:

CINCINNATI.

Towboats.	Boats and Barges.	Bushels.
Whale	10	100,000
V. F. Wilson	8	88,000
Coal City	7	70,000
Collier	10	100,000
Leader	7	70,000
Leopard	8	80,000
Tiger	7	70,000
Lion	10	100,000
Lioness	10	100,000
Hercules	9	90,000
James Gilmore	9	90,000
Total	100	1,013,000

LOUISVILLE.

Towboats.	Boats.	Barges.	Bush.
Arrow	7		70,000
Eagle	10		100,000
Star	7		70,000
N. J. Bigley	7		70,000
J. S. Newmyer	10		100,000
Diamond	10		110,000
Fearless	3		30,000
Warner	8		80,000
Warner	1 coke boat		20,000
Hillic	10		100,000
O. H. Ormsby	7		70,000
Keystone	10		100,000
Hornet	10		110,000
R. Roberts	12		120,000
Mary Ann	12		120,000
Total	5	116	1,360,000

NEW ORLEANS.

Towboats.	Boats.	Barges.	F. C.	Bush.
Boaz	9		18	248,000

RECAPITULATION.

Towboats.	Boats & barges.	Bush.
	326	6,625,000

The new packet Matamoras No. 2, Captain R. Tarbell, left for Brownsville this afternoon.

The Glendale, Capt. Hare, left for St. Louis with all the freight she could carry. Pilots Boobo and Marshall.

A Big Tow.—The mammoth towboat Boaz left Louisville for New Orleans with 248,000 bushels.

The Tom Farry and barges, Captain Matthews, cleared Cairo on Sunday, for coal for this city.

The Mollie Able was attached at St. Louis, by Alexander Crozier and Ernest Wurfel for a debt of $1,246 due on her machinery.

Capt. Isaac Brown has gone to Paducah to take charge of the hulls of the two new boats for the Keokuk Packet Company. He will take Shultz's hull.

The pilots of the Ohio No. 4 report an ugly snag in the channel at Higginsport, about half way between Maysville and the mouth of the wharf boat.

NOTICE.—Not a Line of Sidewheel Steamers, —Through receipts given to all points on the Upper Mississippi to St. Paul at the lowest rates, via Keokuk. Apply to

JOHN FLACK,
Agent, Keokuk Packet Co.

JACOB SIMS.—The towboat Charles Bowen has gone from Nashville to St. Louis where she has engagements for 1,000 tons of iron ore for Pittsburgh.

The Charleston, sunk in the Kanawha, at Cabin Creek Island, has been raised. She broke up when the Laurie left on Monday. She was to go to Pomeroy for repairs.

The Superintendent, Captain Armadillo, Capt. A. McCarty, is announced for St. Louis and the trade above. The Laurie is the best-appointed, as well-found in every respect and is in charge of gentlemanly and efficient officers. Capt. B. McLaughlin will do the honors in the office.

The fine steamer New State, Capt. Muhleman, left for Wheeling and all the principal landings and intermediate points. Persons going that way will take notice.

The fleet side wheeler Grey Eagle, Capt. C. L. Brennan, leaves at noon for Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg. The boat has charge of careful and attentive officers.

The veteran steamboat captain, Nelson Crooks, was a passenger on the steamer Glendale. His numerous friends will be pleased to learn that he is in the enjoyment of excellent health. Long may it continue.

The fine packet Kate Putnam, Capt. G. W. Reed, takes leave this day for Louisville. Cincinnati and Louisville. Persons going that way will find the clerk and officers in charge.

Mr. Harbison has charge of the office.

The steamer Glasgow, Captain Robinson, and the Gamecock, Captain Goff, were announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Monday, and the Lawrence, Captain Hart, on Tuesday.

WM. J. KOONTZ has sued for Hiram K. Hazlett, J. H. Mussett and Marshall Lilly for $1,000 damages for alleged violation of contract to transport Government stores from St. Louis and Leavenworth to Fort Rice and Fort Buford in May, 1868.

Moore's Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: The Amelia will leave the city wharf at noon to-day for Pittsburgh. She has engagements here for thirty thousand bushels of coal, 100 barrels of cement, and 100 barrels of lime.

The Mary Alice left for St. Louis at 10 A. M. to-day.

The Mary Alice arrived from Memphis yesterday with a tow of empty barges. She departs for Pittsburgh to-day.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co.

D C Kneeland & Son, 50 bdls s boards; Michaels, R & Co, 41 bxs soap; Hussey, Wells & Co, 100 bbls flour; J W Cooper & Bro, 60 galls stoneware; Jones & Laughlin 3 bxs butter and eggs; J Painter & Sons, 4,326 head sheep; H Lane, 100 do do; M A White, 60 do do; E Pancost, 98 ash poles; C Caldwell, 11 tubs butter.

Greensboro.

PER STEAMER ALLENA MAY.—W D Cooper & Co, 100 bbls flour; Jones & Kelser, 27 rolls leather; W McElroy, 45 bush oats; Means & Orelin, 25 bbls flour; Graff, Bro & Co, 50 bbls flour; Smyth & Co, 1 hhd tobacco; D H & J B Kreppe, 28 bales hay; R C Byers, 15 empty bbls.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pennsylvania Central R. R—Duquesne Depot.

NOTE.—Freight received at this station via Allentown to-day will be forwarded on the arrival thereof immediately upon its arrival, as per contract with the company.

W B Lupton, 1 car cement; J B Caulfield, 1 do do; J Sankey, 1 do do; Smith & Lindsay, 1 car lime; Rodgers & Co, 1 car do; Means & Orelin, 1 car lime; S & W H Martin, 1 do lumber; Arbuckle, Hartley & Co, 1 car do; Graff, Bro & Co, 2 cars do; Lee & Co, 2 cars do; Fleming & Co, 1 car do; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 car do; Hussey, Wells & Co, 2 cars do; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 car do; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 car do; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 car

The Daily Commercial.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Sale of Public Lands Ordered—The Printers' Union and Fred. Douglass' Son—Registration of Women Refused—Change in Supervising Districts—General Pile Appointed Governor of New Mexico—The Public Debt Reduction—Income Receipts.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1869.

Sale of Public Lands.

The proclamation for the public sale of 2,560,000 acres of land at Denver, Colorado, has been issued. The sales begin September 13th.

Ordered to Duty.

Major J. H. Smith, the newly appointed Judge Advocate, has been ordered to the Department of Missouri.

Douglass and the Printers' Union.

A letter was received to-day from the Secretary of the Denver Typographical Union by the Secretary of the Union here, which the members of the latter regard as affecting Douglass in the same relation to them as if he had never worked anywhere else, and that the question of receiving him must turn entirely upon the matter of color. Yesterday, however, Douglass, it is said, was transferred from the case to a position as copy holder, and as the Union has no control over the latter place, the whole issue may be avoided here. The letter, dated at Denver, is as follows:

R. W. KEER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Lewis H. Douglass, a colored printer, and I believe son of the celebrated Fred. Douglass, was a resident of Denver in 1865-67. He never made application for membership to this Union, and of course the question of his admission or rejection never came up at any of its meetings for discussion. He did work in the *Gazette* office, which had been "tatted" by this Union something like a year previous, and is still on the "rat" list. Mr. Douglass is not considered a "rat" here, from the fact that he was not a Union member when he worked on the *Gazette*, and this Union never took any action in regard to the matter. He was a man of good repute while residing among us, and was held in high esteem by his colored brethren. After leaving the *Gazette* he taught a colored school, and was considered an upright and efficient teacher. I know no reason, except race and color, that should deprive him of becoming a member of the Typographical Union, and the fact of his being a negro will no doubt be considered by some Union as sufficient reason to refuse him membership. Most truly yours,

JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Secretary Denver Union No. 7.

Female Registration Refused.

The Judges of Registration here to-day gave a formal reply to the twenty-eight women who, under the lead of Prof. Wilcox, had asked to be registered. The Judges say that while expressing no opinion upon the merits of the question, they decline upon purely legal grounds. One of the Judges expresses regret that he cannot legally grant their request, Prof. Wilcox at once filed a request to have his name stricken from the list, giving as a reason that some of the ladies thus refused had lived here longer than he, understood the affairs of the city much better, and were far more capable of voting intelligently; that if they are unfit he must be, and he don't want to take any advantage of them.

Change in Supervising Districts.

Commissioner Delano is changing the limits of Supervisors of districts. Hereafter Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut are to form a single district; Georgia and Florida one; Alabama and Mississippi one, and Louisiana and Arkansas one.

Governor of New Mexico.

Ex-Representative Pile was to-day made Governor of New Mexico, vice Crowe, who could not take the post oath.

The Public Debt.

The public debt statement, which will be issued to-morrow, will show a reduction of about eight millions.

Income Receipts.

The receipts from incomes yesterday at the Treasury amounted to upwards of three millions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1869.

RESIGNATION.

John B. Guthrie, a prominent clerk in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury for a long time, and legal adviser of the department of Internal Revenue and Customs regulations, has resigned.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue sources yesterday were $2,366,000.

APPOINTMENT.

Richard A. Carry has been appointed Register at the Land Office at New Orleans.

Major J. H. Smith, Judge Advocate, is assigned to duty at headquarters, Department of Missouri.

QUESTIONS IN REGARD TO CUBA.

It has been erroneously stated that Secretary Fish has effected an arrangement with the Spanish Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by which the Spanish Minister here has power to settle all outstanding questions arising between the United States and Spain in reference to Cuba. The arrangement is between the Minister and Captain General of Cuba, by which certain classes of cases heretofore brought before the Captain General will be submitted to Washington through the Spanish Minister.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

Has been delayed until to-morrow, owing to the fact that all accounts are not yet properly prepared. The opinion prevails in the Treasury Department that the statement will show a large reduction, though it is not positively certain there will be $30,000,000, but it will also exhibit heavy coin and currency balances.

A PROCLAMATION

Has just been signed and will be duly promulgated for the public sale of lands, embracing about 2,500,000 acres, to take place at Denver City, Colorado, commencing on the 13th of September next.

THE COLORED PRINTER AGAIN.

It is said Lewis H. Douglass, the colored printer, yesterday transferred from case to a position as copy holder. This action would seem to take the question of the admission of colored members to the Typographical Union out of the control of such organizations, as copy holders are not required to be members of such Unions, but the issue having been raised, it will probably be pressed to a decision.

WEST CHESTER, PA.

Annual Reunion of Pennsylvania Reserve Association—Oration of Col. H. Rubers—Speech of Gov. Curtin.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., June 1, 1869.

The annual reunion of the members of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association was held to-day. There were present delegations from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and other portions of the State. The business meeting was held in the morning, and Col. W. B. Mann, of Philadelphia, appointed orator for the next meeting, which is to be held in Lock Haven.

In the afternoon the Court House was crowded to hear the address of Colonel H. Bibble Roberts, who spoke to the soldiers of their duties in civil life, and paid an excellent tribute to the memory of General Reynolds. He referred to ex-Governor Curtin and his departure for Europe in a manner that drew forth long continued applause. The address of Colonel Roberts was warmly received, and the members of his old regiment greeted it with the wildest enthusiasm.

Governor Curtin responded briefly, bidding the members of the association farewell. At the close of his speech three rousing cheers were given.

In the evening a banquet was given at the Mansion House, where speeches were made by Governor Curtin and others.

Decoration of Soldiers' Graves at Lima, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, June 1, 1869.

Arrangements were made to decorate the soldiers' graves in Maple Grove Cemetery here on Sunday, but weather prevented. Yesterday then was chosen, but the rain came down in torrents all day, and it was not until this afternoon that the arrangements could be carried out. Quite an imposing procession was formed and marched to the cemetery about four o'clock, headed by a band of music. In the line were mottoes and inscriptions appropriate to the occasion. After the strewing of flowers on the graves of the noble dead, very fine addresses were made by Geo. Jameson, Esq., and Maj. E. J. Hueston.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH

Base Ball at Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 1, 1869.

The famous Red Stocking base ball club of Cincinnati played the first game of their eastern tour to-day with the Independents of this city. The game lasted two hours and fifty-five minutes, and resulted in a score of 85 for the Cincinnatis to 14 for the Independents. They play the Forest City's at Cleveland to-morrow. Weather pleasant.

Suicide of an Insane Man.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND., June 1, 1869.

David Covington, an insane man, going from Crawfordsville, Ind., to Bellefontaine, Ohio, in charge of an attendant, left his seat to go to the saloon, instead of which he went out on the platform and jumped from the express train at Donaldson, and was instantly killed.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 1—10 P. M.

At the open board in the afternoon very little was done in the grain market, and prices were without material change, No. 2 spring wheat selling at $1 12, seller the month, and $1 12½ seller June, and $1 13 seller the year, at $1 13. Other grains nominally the same as at the close of Change. Provisions inactive; nothing done in the evening.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 1.—Beef cattle—receipts 171 head; sales of extra at $12 75@13; first quality $12 @12 50; second quality $10@11 50; third quality $8@9 50. Sheep and lambs—receipts 1,206 head; market generally unchanged; sales at 8½@9½; spring lambs $7@8 50.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 1.—Flour dull; sales 300 bbls city ground spring at $6. Wheat in fair demand with light offerings; market unsettled; sales 7,500 bush No. 2 Chicago spring at $1 26; 25,000 do do at $1 25½ to arrive; 7,500 do No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1 26 to arrive early, and 5,000 bush private terms. Corn dull; supply of 2 mill sales at 68@70c in car lots of new. Oats held at 60c, with no improved offers. Rye nominal. Barley prices offered at 90c, with no buyers. Pork steady at $21 50. Lard steady at 18c.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, June 1.—Cotton quiet; low middling 25½c; good ordinary 25c; stock 2,300 bales.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—Cotton active at an advance of ¼c; middlings 25@25½c; sales 630 bales; receipts 97 bales. Sugar dull; common 9½@10c; prime 12½@12¾c. Molasses—rebolled 59@60c. Coffee—fair 15½c; prime 16¼@17c.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Minister Motley's Liverpool Speech—The Emperor of Russia to Send a Special Envoy to Congratulate President Grant—Comments of the London Press on Our Minister's Speeches—The Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords—Minister Jay Introduced to the Austrian Emperor—Probable Change in the Italian Ministry.

The American Minister at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—In the interview between the American Minister and the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the latter presented an address congratulating the Minister on his nomination, also on his safe arrival, expressing the desire that friendly relations might continue to be maintained between the two countries, and concluded by offering the services of the Chamber whenever they could be useful. Mr. Motley replied as was telegraphed last night. The address from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was presented, which expressed the deep interest the members felt in the United States, and the maintenance of the cordial relations between the two Governments. They trusted that sentiments of moderation and justice would animate all dealings, and all questions be solved in accordance with mutual interests. They furthermore alluded to the probable removal of the last vestige of English protective policy, and expressed the hope that Mr. Motley would be instrumental in bringing about the reciprocal free trade era. To this Mr. Motley responded his sentiments, as formerly expressed, and furthermore stated that although the American nation was animated by an earnest hope and desire for peace, based upon justice, it has a dispassionate regard for its honor and interests in its dealings with other countries. While cherishing an earnest desire for the extension of commerce, the Government at Washington could not go beyond its functions in the fiscal arrangements of America, they being in the hands of Congress. After exchanging personal introductions, the members of the delegations withdrew.

An Envoy from Russia.

PETERSBURG, May 31.—The Emperor of Russia has signified his intention of sending an envoy extraordinary to Washington for the purpose of congratulating President Grant on the success of his election, and to express the value that his Majesty sets on the maintenance of friendly relations between the two nations.

Irish Conciliation.

LONDON, June 1.—The *Times* says it is satisfactory to find that President Grant's government has a policy of conciliation and peace on the subject of the relations of England and the United States. The *Times* is anxious to know the basis on which new deliberations are to be conducted, and adds "But if Mr. Motley's suggestions to Lord Clarenden are pervaded by the spirit breathed at Liverpool, the Americans may reasonably hope for success. England would be content to accept a settlement arranged by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Motley." The *Telegraph* says such propositions as Mr. Motley will be weighed on their merits. England having made her protest against Mr. Sumner's doctrine, has dismissed it from consideration.

The *Star* rejoices in the friendly tone of the remarks made by the new American Minister.

The Irish Church Bill.

LONDON, June 1, Midnight.—The Irish church bill was read for the first time in the House of Lords to-night. It was agreed that the bill should come up for second reading on the 14th inst.

New Taxes.

BERLIN, June 1.—The North German Parliament have passed a law taxing bills of exchange, mail and telegrams.

Minister Jay in Vienna.

VIENNA, June 1.—Hon. John Jay was to-day introduced to Baron Von Beust by Mr. Watts, retiring Minister. To-day afterward he had a special audience with the Emperor, when he presented his credentials as Minister of the United States.

The Italian Cabinet.

FLORENCE, June 1.—The rejection by Parliament of the financial plans proposed by Count Cambray Digny, Minister of Finance, will probably lead to his withdrawal from the Cabinet, and to further Ministerial changes.

Resignation.

DUBLIN, June 1.—It is rumored that Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is about to resign.

The Ocean Yacht Race.

LONDON, May 31.—Yeras the letter published in the *Field*, Mr. Asbury infers that he had no intention to issue a challenge to the American yacht, for an ocean race, on account of the difference of measurement.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, June 1.—The steamer The Queen, from New York, arrived yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—The steamer Berlin from Baltimore, arrived yesterday.

LONDONDERY, June 1.—The steamer Austrian, from Quebec, arrived to-day.

London Money Market.

LONDON, June 1, Evening.—Consols for money and account, 93 3-8@93 7-8. Amount of dividend American securities quoted 3-32 to London 85¾ at Frankfort 86. Erie 19, Illinois Central 96, Atlantic and Great Western 25¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—Cotton market firmer; middling uplands on spot 11¾d; to arrive 11¾d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 15,000 bales.

California wheat 10s 7d for red western 8s 9d. Western flour 22s 6d. Corn—mixed 27s 6d. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 37s 6d. Pork 97s 6d. Lard 72s. Beef 90s. Lard 72s. Cheese 85s. Bacon 60s.

Spirits of Turpentine 37s6d; refined 38s6d; tallow 43s 3d. Turpentine 28s. Linseed oil 32s. Linseed cakes £10.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, June 1.—Tallow 42s. 6d. Spirits petroleum irregular at 10½d. Sperm oil 98s. Sugar 28s 6d@30s. Whale oil 27.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, June 1.—Petroleum at Antwerp is easier at 47¼ francs.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Another Great Speech in the Spanish Cortes in Defense of Religious Liberty, by Senor Castelar.

Some weeks since we published a report of a speech in the Spanish Cortes, by Senor Castelar, in vindication of religious liberty, which attracted a great deal of attention. It has given the orator a world wide reputation, and his eloquent utterances are read in all the languages of civilization, and in every part of the globe. On the 4th of May Senor Castelar made another speech in the Cortes, which exceeds, if possible, his first effort in its thrilling eloquence. Castelar stands to-day one of the first men of Europe.

His second speech was made pending the discussion by the Cortes of the establishment of the Roman Catholic as the religion of Spain. An article declaring that the "nation obliges itself to maintain the worship and the ministers of the Catholic religion" was incorporated in the constitution by a vote of 176 to 76, and then the question came up on an addition in these words:

"The public or private exercise of any other worship remains guaranteed to all foreigners resident in Spain without more limitations than the universal rules of morals and right. If any Spaniards profess any other religion than the Catholic all the dispositions of the foregoing paragraph are applicable to them."

On this Senor Castelar made his speech. The amendment was carried by a vote of 163 to 40. It secures a partial toleration to professors of all other creeds, while it recognizes the Catholic as the state religion. We make such extracts from the speech of the Spanish Senator as we have room for:

REPRESSIVE LAWS ON RELIGION.

Those who oppose the idea of the religion of the State have tangled up things to the conservative parties, which are those destined sooner or later to rule, whatever may be the form of government—namely, that repressive laws amount to nothing; and secondly, that after four centuries of Catholic unity and religious intolerance—after a gagging of the press which prevented the depth of the conscience to be seen, though it was come forth like the eruption of a volcano, and that the work of the committee is justified, for there are those in Spain who have separated themselves from the religion of the State. Now, gentlemen, I direct myself especially, in the first place, to the absolutists. How could you avoid these differences? What means would you employ? There are the ancient measures, the measures which the Cardinal Archbishop of Santiago called the *statu quo*. Would you burn the dissentients as they burned the philosophers and the Protestants? Would you expel the dissentients as you expelled the Jews and the Moors? No! You cannot employ the ancient measures! Would you employ the modern measures? I say, then, that he who is not a Catholic shall not be a public functionary, cannot exercise civil and political rights? Then you would have to place in this constitution several exceptions for those who do not profess the religion of the state? Know you what once occurred when conscientious objectors arose when thought was stifled, and when they wished to utter a word to change the face of the times, took its Bible, its book of religion, embarked in a vessel, crossed the seas, arrived in America, and there founded, under the heaven God concedes to all beliefs, a new temple for their new faith? Now you have heard it said before that all, absolutely all, but the absolutists, respect and defend Catholicism, because it is the only true one. It is said that on this side of the Chamber there are irreligious and anti-Catholicism. In vain many orators of the minority have said that the constitutions and liberties they were at the same time Catholics. But they (the Ultra Catholic) and the orators who dissent from the beliefs and the religion of the state.

CASTELAR BYRES HIS OWN BELIEF.

Well, I am about to say a thing which I have to say with intimate faith, as if I was presenting myself before God, that if God should ask me in the day of judgment on account of the good or bad life I have made of my few intellectual faculties, I am going to give to the Chamber, opening my conscience, all my religious thoughts—I do not belong to the world of theology and faith; I belong to the world of philosophy and reason. But if at any time I had to return to the world after I had left it, I would certainly not embrace the Protestant religion, whose leiness would dry up my soul, my heart, and my conscience—that Protestant religion which is the eternal enemy of my country, which is the enemy of my blood. I would return to the beautiful altar which inspired within me the grandest sentiments of my life. I would return to bend my knee before the Holy Virgin, who calmed with her smiles my first passions. I would return to soothe my spirit in the scent of the incense, in the music of the organ, in the light beaming through the stained glass windows of many colors, and reflected in the gilded wings of the angels, eternal companions of my soul in my infancy, and on dying I would seek an asylum near the cross, near the crucified one, to throw themselves over the spot I most love and venerate upon the face of the earth—the tomb of my mother! A shout of laughter from the side greeted this declaration of the orator. Yes, gentlemen, if I have any prediction, any prediction, if I have any predilection of sentiment and of faith, I have it in favor of Catholicism!

THE PRETENSIONS OF CATHOLICISM.

But what says Catholicism? **I am the truth! Make me the only religion, make me the privileged religion, and you, Protestants, gentlemen, have not all other religions said the same?** With this thought have they not justified all the crimes of all the theocrates? I am the truth, said Paganism, and it gave the hemlock to Socrates, and Socrates died between the mockings of the people and raillery of the stage. I am the truth, said Judaism, and it nailed up Jesus, and when the leaders of the people went through the streets bearing aloft to the Synods and Presbyteries a proportionate number to be raised, with the understanding that the following be the general estimates: Foreign missions, $150,000; domestic missions, $100,000; publication, $250,000; education, $50,000; disabled ministers' fund, $40,000; church extension, $15,000; freedmen's fund, $10,000; total, $675,000.

Resolutions were adopted earnestly impressing upon ministers and christian people the importance of observing the day of prayer appointed for next Sabbath.

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A report of the Rev. Mr. Beers, in the New School Assembly, was read against the practices of divorce and parental infanticide, exclusively on the ground that it is to be read by all the churches of the country. This was emphatically negatived.

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A JUST SENTENCE.

One Franc for Throwing Vitriol—A French Girl's Revenge.

A correspondent New York Times.

A trial that lately took place at Bordeaux has attracted great attention. A young woman, Marie P——, was arraigned before the "police correctionelle," for having thrown vitriol in the face of a man who had seduced her and disdoned her. The audience was of unusual respectability. The defendant appeared in court with her young infant in her arms, and elicited the sympathy of the judges, both on account of her modest demeanor and the general knowledge of her heretofore irreproachable life. The plaintiff, admirably dressed in his toilette, might have served for a tailor's fashion plate. His air of coolness and impudence contrasted strangely with the indignation of all present, and the following neat little admonition from the presiding judge: "Your conduct is shameful, and it is to be regretted that the law of France is not severe enough to punish as they deserve cases of witness, for you are the seducer of a worthy and virtuous girl, whom, by dishonoring, you have shamefully abandoned." It was then proved that the accused man, after having pledged himself to fulfil his promise of marriage, had even told her that he did not believe in her, that she was a ——, and struck her with his fist. It was then shown that on another occasion he threatened, abused and even insulted her. Then it was that she committed the act of which she is accused. She was found guilty, and sentenced to the smallest possible legal sentence—a fine of one franc.

Cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog.

Franklin Dyre, a highly respectable and intelligent farmer of Galena, Kent county, Maryland, gives the following as a sure cure for the bite of a mad dog. As will be seen, he has tested it with the most gratifying results:

"Elecampane is a plant well known to most persons, and is to be found in many of our gardens, generally being biliate, the root of one and a half ounce of the root of the plant to the green root is perhaps preferable, but the dry root will do, and may be found in the drug stores, and was used by me—slice or cruise, put into a pint of fresh milk, boil down to a half pint, strain and when cold drink, fasting for at least six hours afterwards. The next morning, fasting, repeat the dose, using two ounces of the root. On the third morning take another dose, prepared as the last, and this will be sufficient. It is recommended that after each dose nothing be eaten for at least six hours.

"I have a son who was bitten by a mad dog eight years ago, and four other sons and children in the neighborhood were also bitten; they took the same dose, and are alive and well at this day. And I have known a number of others who were bitten that applied the same remedy.

"It is supposed that the root contains a principle which, being taken up by the blood in its circulation, counteracts or neutralizes the deadly effects of the virus of hydrophobia.

"I feel so confident in this as a simple remedy that I am willing you should give my name in connection with this statement."

England, Spain and Cuba.

The London *Daily Out*, which has inside access to the government policy of England, makes some curious statements in the following paragraph, which appeared three weeks ago: The relations between England and Spain, which were seriously menaced by the interference of preachers and meddlers, are now upon the best footing, as it is understood that the British Government do not intend to justify the violent language used by the Captain General of Cuba, who had ordered the immediate execution of persons convicting contraband of war there. It has been pointed out to the Secretary that contraband of war itself, when captured, cannot be dealt with until after legal condemnation, and it has been suggested that the British Church in the United States is carrying on a crusade against the practices of divorce and parental infanticide, exclusively on the ground that it is to be read by all the churches of the country. This was emphatically negatived.

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PRESBYTERIANISM.

The Old School Assembly.

Policy Toward the Freedmen—Systematic Beneficence—Desecration of the Sabbath—Probable Adjournment To-day.

NEW YORK, June 1.—In the Old School Presbyterian Assembly to-day, resolutions defining the policy toward freedmen were adopted, except one in favor of employing ministers connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, and directed they placed the same in connection with this Assembly, which was tabled.

The Moderator appointed the following Committee on Foreign Churches, in accordance with the resolution adopted yesterday: Senator Drake, Missouri; Rev. Drs. Musgrave, Pennsylvania; Cravens, New Jersey; Barbes, New York, and Elder McCorkell, Philadelphia.

The report of the Domestic Missions Committee was adopted, as were resolutions defining the policy on that subject for the ensuing year.

Resolutions were adopted commending the Indidle Mission, at Charlotte, N. C., and for the education of colored ministers, to the christian liberality of the church for an adequate endowment.

A resolution was also adopted that the Committee on Systematic Beneficence prepare and add to the Synods and Presbyteries a proportionate amount to be raised, with the understanding that the following be the general estimates: Foreign missions, $150,000; domestic missions, $100,000; publication, $250,000; education, $50,000; disabled ministers' fund, $40,000; church extension, $15,000; freedmen's fund, $10,000; total, $675,000.

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JOHN W. CHRONISTER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
CORNER NINTH AND PENN STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

CITY MATTERS.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The members of the State Medical Society, who contemplate attending the meeting at Erie on the 8th inst., are hereby informed that Dr. Jas. T. Stewart, of Erie, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, has made arrangements by which delegates can return free of charge over the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad as far as New Castle, the terminus of that road. The coming session promises to be unusually interesting.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—We direct the attention of capitalists and others to the advertisement of George Neeld, executor of the estate of James S. Neeld, offering for sale a large tract of valuable property, situated in Upper St. Clair township. The ground is offered on very favorable terms, and the sale will take place on the premises, on Thursday (to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

LAND SLIDE.—A land slide occurred at Red Bank, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on Monday night. The night express, freight and oil trains were detained yesterday. The heavy rain on Monday caused the slide.

LOST.—We call attention to the advertisement on the first page of a lost pocketbook. The finder should return it immediately, if he or she be honest.

AN INSANE MAN.—An insane man, named Dietrich Fidler, was arrested near the Union Depot yesterday and placed in the lock-up.

ALGEO'S new jewelry store is at No. 45 Sixth street (late St. Clair.)

Philip Phillips.

Tickets for the Concert this evening, can be had at Clark's Drug Store, opposite the Church, Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street. Go early to get good seat.

Spring Chickens,

Meaty, tender and done to a turn at the "Mint," 44 Smithfield street.

Juniper Tar Soap

Is a certain cure for Chapped Hands and all Roughness or Irritation of the Skin, Eczema, Blotches, Sunburn, Salt Rheum, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Fancy Drinks,

Of seasonable character, and of all varieties, promptly furnished guests at the "Mint," 44 Smithfield street.

Houses and Lots at Auction.

This day, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, will be sold the valuable premises, that handsome house and large lot on Beach street, fourth house east of Irwin avenue, Allegheny, on Friday next, at 3 o'clock, the two houses Nos. 15 and 17 Anderson street, near Hand street bridge. A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

Leibler's Trunk Factory.

Joseph Leibler has at his spacious warerooms, No. 104 Wood street, a large and splendid assortment of trunks, valises and traveling satchels, where any one desiring anything in this line should not fail to visit. Mr. Leibler is the manufacturer of all his trunks, that they may be made of the finest materials, and in such a manner as to guarantee anything they are so often subjected to. His manufactory is at the corner of Penn and Fifteenth streets.

Mint Juleps.

In all their refreshing coolness and invigorating properties, at the "Mint," on Smithfield street, near Third.

Fine Residence and Grounds at Homewood Station.

Those wishing to buy a really desirable residence are referred to McIlwaine's auction advertisement of the valuable property at Homewood Station, on the Pennsylvania Central railroad, which he will sell on the premises, on to-morrow afternoon. It embraces a flourishing young orchard of choice fruits in bearing, and an excellent brick cottage, in complete and finished style, with thoroughly tasteful ornamental grounds in front. The situation is one of the most beautiful for views, and elegant in all its surroundings. See auction advertisement.

Sherry Cobblers.

Compounded in the most skillful manner and of delicious character, at the "Mint," 44 Smithfield street.

American Institute of Homeopathy.

The American Institute of Homeopathy—the oldest National Medical Association in the country—will hold its thirty-second annual session at Horticultural Hall, in the city of Boston, Tuesday, the 1st day of June, and Friday, June 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th. Boston has extended to the delegates and invited members, with their ladies, a public reception and dress levee in Boston Music Hall, on the evening of the 9th, and resettle accounts of persons or bodies politic, when it appears they have been erroneously or illegally made.

No. 35. A supplement to the act relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna river, providing as follows: That the Fish Commissioner shall procure competent legislation with Maryland, so as to prohibit fishing in the Susquehanna and its tributaries with gill nets or fish baskets, and to have any evasion of such prediction investigate the laws of this and adjoining States relative to fishing in the Delaware and its tributaries; giving power to judges of courts of Common Pleas to make rules of constables' water bailiffs, providing for the payment out of the expenses incidental to the fish suits of the Commissioner of Fisheries of Pennsylvania Canals, et al.; and extending the term of the Fish Commissioner.

No. 21. Directing public notice to be given when any county asks for loans to be forwarded to the respective counties, and staying proceedings by the Attorney General for one year from the date of the passing of the same.

No. 22. Providing for the punishment of cruelty to animals.

No. 23. Relating to suits brought by parties residing in another State against parties in this State.

No. 24. Relative to the merger of railroad companies.

No. 25. Relative to interfering with the connecting of railroads of two companies, when under act of April 23, 1861.

No. 26. Declaring Good Friday a public holiday.

No. 27. Relative to actions of trespass, and for mesne profits.

No. 28. Relative to cases of proceedings in the Orphans' Court, in partition, where the wife makes her declaration of her desire that the share assigned to her may be invested, and subsequently becomes divorced.

No. 29. Increasing the annuity to the Deaf and Dumb Institution from $240 to $250 for each deaf mute taught in the existing law of the State, the change to date from September 1st, 1868, and to last five years.

No. 30. Requiring a majority of the directors or managers of any corporation to constitute a quorum.

No. 31. Allowing parties in interest to be witnesses.

No. 32. A supplement to the act of May 20th, 1864, directing the entry of liens for the principal and interest due the State for lands sold by virtue of locations or other office titles.

No. 33. Authorizing railroad and mining companies to aid in the development of the coal, iron, lumber or other material interests of the State. Corporations possessing with the manufacturing privileges in Schuylkill county are not exempt from the provisions of this act.

No. 34. Repealing an act of April 10, 1867, which authorized the sale of the property of any incorporated company upon the bonds secured by a mortgage given by it, with like effect as if sold upon the writ of fieri facias.

No. 35. Providing for the ordinary expenses of government for the year ending May 31, 1870.

No. 36. Requiring counties under certain circumstances to pay for bridges erected over rivers, creeks or rivulets where they cross a public road.

No. 37. Providing for the extinction of irredeemable bonds.

No. 38. The General Registry law.

No. 39. Authorizing county auditors to be paid out of the county treasury by orders drawn by the county commissioners.

No. 40. Authorizing the county auditors and surveyors to hold their offices until their successors are duly qualified.

No. 41. Repealing the last proviso to the thirty-ninth section of the act of April 9, 1856, relative to the State Board of Revenue Commissioners.

No. 42. Confirming the acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages or other instruments of writing made by corporations prior to June 1st, 1863, except in cases heretofore judicially decided.

No. 43. Fixing the minimum of all volunteer military organizations at thirty-two non-commissioned officers and privates.

No. 44. Exempting all sewing machines belonging to seamstresses from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent, in addition to articles of value now exempt by law.

No. 45. Extending the time for paying certain enrollment fees.

No. 46. Providing for the protection of contingent interests.

No. 47. Extending to all manufacturing or mining companies the provisions of the twenty-first section of the act to encourage manufacturing companies, approved April 7, 1849, and requiring the insurance of every manufacturing or mining company to keep a separate bank account for the corporation.

No. 48. A supplement to the act to declare and regulate escheats, approved September 29, 1787.

No. 49. Relating to the appraisement of real estate devised by any last will and testament within this Commonwealth.

No. 50. Providing a mode of inquiring into the origin of fires. This bill gives the Mayor, Aldermen, or Justices of the Peace, in any city, borough or township, power to appoint a jury to investigate the cause of fire; provides for the binding over of witnesses and the arrest of accused incendiaries, and does not apply to Philadelphia or Allegheny county.

No. 51. Providing for the discharge, under certain circumstances, of husbands, in Lancaster and other counties, who have been left by their wives.

No. 52. Allowing writs of estrepement to issue to stay waste, pending writs of error in partition and other real actions.

No. 53. Relating to dower.

No. 54. Providing for the admission of certain classes of the insane into hospitals for the insane and for their discharge therefrom.

No. 55. Construing the act of April 13, 1867, relative to the annexing of lands for school purposes.

No. 56. Authorizing the councils of cities and boroughs to provide for the inspection of milk and other such articles as will be offered for sale prior to manufacture and dilution thereof.

No. 57. Extending the provisions of the first section of the act of August 22, 1864, allowing the banks to become associations for the purpose of banking under the United States laws, seven years.

No. 58. Enabling Courts of Common Pleas to change the name, style and title of corporations.

No. 59. Making valid indentures of apprenticeship made by the Trustees of the Home for Friendless and Destitute Children of Delaware, with citizens of the State.

No. 60. Providing for the taking of game.

No. 61. Authorizing United States Commissioners in Philadelphia to administer oaths and affirmations, and to take depositions to be used in any court of this State.

No. 62. Relative to the returns of surveys to the Surveyor General's office.

No. 63. Relative to the re-collection of school tax in certain school districts. About twenty counties are exempt from the provisions of the bill.

No. 64. Repealing the sixth section of the supplement to the common school law, approved April 9, 1867.

No. 65. Authorizing the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer to exchange registered bonds for coupon bonds.

No. 66. Creating a Board of Public Charities.

No. 67. Repealing the eleventh section of a law providing for the incorporation of Gas and Water Companies, approved March 11, 1857, and providing for the sett